FBIS DAILY REPORT

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Vol II No 065 4 April 1986

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CTK ASKS 'WHAT HAS BECOME OF GENEVA SPIRIT'

LD031258 Prague CTK in English 1208 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Jan Stejskal commentary on U.S.-Soviet relations: "Geneva Spirit"]

[Text] Moscow April 3 (CTK) -- What has become of the Geneva spirit -- has it died, is it dying or has it been seriously ill? This is a question which many commentators ask in connection with the development of Soviet-U.S. relations following last year's Geneva meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan.

The list of actions of the U.S. Administration after the Geneva "meeting of hope" gives little reason for optimism. At all fronts, Washington stubbornly hinders all progress in disarmament talks. Its policy focuses at present on "solving" regional conflicts but in this respect it recognizes only two alternatives -- a threat of force or the use of force. There are many examples--agressive actions off the Libyan coastline, increased military pressure in Central America, supplies of new weapons to Angolan and Afghan bandits. In its practice, the White House uses methods "tested" during the cold war period. It used them not only in the Gulf of Sidra but also in its policy of the so-called constructive engagement with South African racists and during the recent stormy events in the Philippines.

Though the Geneva agreement laid main stress on averting the nuclear threat, the White House has quickly forgotten the Geneva order of priorities. Disarmament is to be pushed aside and priority is given to the policy of regional confrontation.

Referring to sources close to the President, the American press has written that Ronald Reagan is convinced that the present state of Soviet-U.S. relations gives Washington scope for more resolution and freedom of actions. The sense of free actions of the USA is to preserve old and create new hotbeds of international tension and expand the U.S. spheres of influence by force. The aim of this global pressure is to provoke Moscow to "slam the door" which will enable the Pentagon and its White House allies to sweep the problem of eliminating nuclear weapons from the table.

The Soviet Union presses for the idea of mutual security in its relations with the USA and of general security at the international level. The Soviet Union is not going to let itself be provoked to stop its efforts for achieving these aims whose validity was also confirmed by the conclusions of the 27th Soviet Communist Party.

The Soviet Union has no illusions about the aims and methods of the U.S. policy. The reactionary U.S. doctrine of neoglobalism only multiplies the significance of efforts to strengthen international security and halt dangerous tendencies to confrontation.

KISKA DELEGATION MEETS ALGERIAN MINISTERS

AU010920 Tirana ATA in English 0750 GMT 1 Apr 86

[Text] Tirana, April 1 (ATA) -- Upon its stay in Algeria the delegation of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, led by the chairman of the Presidency of the People's Assembly, Pali Miska, was received by the minister of foreign affairs of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic, Dr. Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi, the minister of trade, Benamar Mohamed, the minister of energy and chemical and petro-chemical industry, Belkacem Nabi, the minister of agriculture and fishing, Kasdi Merbah, and by the Chairman of the People's Council of the City of Algiers Faruk Mohamed. At these meetings, which were characterized by a warm and friendly spirit, they talked on the possibility of further extending the mutual relations and exchnages between the two countries in fields of mutual interest, trade, agriculture, oil, etc.

The delegation of the People's Assembly of the PSR of Albania, led by the chairman of the Presidency of the People's Assembly Pali Miska paid also a visit to the car plant in Kuiba, where it got acquainted with the work and life of the workers of the plant, who extended a warm and fraternal reception to it. On occasion of the visit to the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic of the delegation of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, led by the chairman of the Presidency of the People's Assembly, Pali Miska, the Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Albania in Algeria Nesip Kaci gave a dinner at "El Djazair" hotel, which passed in a very warm and friendly atmosphere.

Leaves for Home

AU020844 Tirana ATA in English 0810 GMT 2 Apr 86

[Text] Tirana, April 2 (ATA) -- The delegation of the People's Assembly of the PSR of Albania, headed by Pali Miska, chairman of the Presidency of the People's Assembly, wound up its official and friendly visit to the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic and returned home on April 1. The delegation was welcomed at the airport by the vice president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, Rita Marko, the vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, Besnik Bekteshi, the vice chairman of the Presidency of the People's Assembly, Jashar Menzelxhiu, deputies etc.

At "Huari Boumediene" Airport of Algiers the delegation of the People's Assembly of the PSR of Albania, headed by the chairman of the Presidency of the People's Assembly, Pali Miska, was seen off by the president of the National People's Assembly of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic, Rabah Bitat, by the vice president of the assembly, Nuauria Abdellah and other top functionaries. Present was also the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the PSR of Albania in Algeria, Nesip Kaci.

During its visit to Algeria the delegation of the People's Assembly, headed by the chairman of the Presidency of the People's Assembly, Pali Miska, was also recevied by the minister of culture and tourism, Boualem Bessaieh. During the meeting, which passed in a warm and friendly atmosphere, opinions were exchanged on the further development of the friendly relations between the two countries in the field of culture. Present in the meeting was also the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the PSR of Albania in Algeria, Nesip Kaci.

NINTH CC CONGRESS SET FOR 3 - 8 NOVEMBER 86

AU251858 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1700 GMT 25 Mar 86

["Decree for Summoning the Ninth Regular AWP Congress" -- read by announcer]

[Text] The AWP Central Committee 14th Plenum on 24 March 1986 decreed:

I. The ninth regular AWP congress will meet between 3 and 8 November 1986.

II. The congress will conduct its proceedings according to the following agenda:

1. Report on the activity of the AWP Central Committee and its tasks for the future, given by Comrade Ramiz ALIA, AWP Central Committee first secretary.
2. Report of the Central Control and Auditing Commission, given by Pilo Peristeri, Chairman of the Central Control and Auditing Commission.
3. The directives of the Eighth 5-Year Plan for the Development of the Economy and Culture of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania for the Years 1986-90, given by Comrade Adil Carcani, member of the AWP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania.
4. Elections for the central organs of the party.

III. The norms for representation at the congress are to be one delegate with executive voting rights to every 90 party members, and one delegate with an advisory vote to every 90 candidates for party membership.

Let the summons to the Ninth Congress serve as a spur and source of inspiration or the unfurling of the creative energies and initiative of our people, to give impetus to competition and socialist emulation, to develop further the movement of innovators and rationalizers in production, to raise higher the spirit of mass actions, so that we may open thecongress with new achievements and victories. The AWP Central Committee calsl upon all working people, the working class, the cooperative peasantry, the people's intelligentsia, young people, women, veterans, and members of the armed forces, in steel-forged unity and in a lofty revolutionary and patriotic spirit, to mutiply their efforts and mobilize all their strength, to exceed their duties on every front of socialist construction, and to strengthen and raise higher the achievement of the party and Comrade Enver Hoxha -- socialist Albania. Let members of the party, distinguished always for their correctness and decisiveness, their self-denial and spirit of justice, their tireless labor and determined struggle, be in the van of these efforts, where the most determination and courage and daring is demanded. Let their example and the wise and zealous words of the party inspire and mobilize the masses, educating them and leading them in the new battles of 1986, the first year of the Eighth 5-Year Plan. Let the meetings and conferences for evaluating elections to the party also serve this purpose.

AWP Central Committee 14th Plenum

Tirana, 24 March 1986.

## ALIA, CARCANI SPEAK AT 14TH AWP PLENUM

AU250852 Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 25 Mar 86

[Text] Tirana, March 25 (ATA) -- Under the direction of Cormade Ramiz Alia, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Party of Labour of Albania, the 14th plenum of the Central Committee of the PLA convened on March 24, 1986.

In the name of the Political Bureau, Comrade Lenka Cuko, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the party of Labour of Albania, presented to the plenum the proposal for the convening of the 9th congress of the party and the tasks arising before the party organisations, all the communists and working people to see to the congress with realisations in all fields. The plenum approved the respective decision unanimously.

The member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialsit Republic of Albania, Comrade Adil Carcani, informed the plenum of the work made and the successes scored while implementing the decisions of the 13th plenum of the CC of the PLA and laid the tasks for the future. These problems were analysed and discussed widely in the plenum.

Drawing the conclusions at the end of the plenum, Comrade Ramiz Alai, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Party of Labour of Albania, spoke of some actual problems of the development of the economy and especially of the agricultural production. He stressed the need of increasing the active role of the economic thinking and consolidation of the state control in all the forms and links and laid down some important tasks of the work of the party with the masses with regard to the realisation of the state plans.

## STEFANI GIVES ADDRESS AT RAILROAD RALLY

AU311456 Tirana ATA in English 0630 GMT 31 Mar 86

["Grand Rally of the Youth -- The Beginning of the Work of Milot-Rreshen-Klos Railway Inaugurated" -- ATA headline"]

[Text] Tirana, March 30 (ATA) In the enthusiastic atmosphere aroused for and wide our country by the decision of the 14th plenum of the CC of the party on the convocation of the 9th Ordinary Congress of the PLA, the beginning of the work for the construction of Milot-Rreshen-Klos railway, one of the important projects of the 8th Five Year Plan was inaugurated today before noon.

On this occasion, thousands of people, mainly young boys and girls, working people, pioneers of Enver, etc, gathered, in the small town of Skuraj, which will be the first station of the new railway line.

Present to take part in this beautiful celebration were also the member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party and chairman of the Council of Ministers, Comrade Adil Carcani, the member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the party, Comrade Simon Stefani, the member of the Political Bureau and vice-president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, Comrade Rita Marko, the alternate members of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party Comrades Besnik Bekteshi and Llambi Gegprifti, members of the Central Committee of the party, of the government, etc.

The rally was declared open by the first secretary of the CC of the Albanian Union of Working Youth, Mehmet Elezi, who expressed once again the joy of our younger generation for the great trust displayed by the party charging it with the construction of this project. On behalf of the Central Committee of the party and of the first secretary of the CC of the party Comrade Ramiz Alia personally, Comrade Simon Stefani greeted the volunteers and the whole youth of the country.

Only a few weeks have gone by since the day when Comrade Ramiz Alia announced in the town of Rreshen the decision of the party to entrust the construction of the new Milot-Rreshen-Klos railway to our heroic youth, said among others Comrade Simon Stefani. And today, amidst the indescribable joy of the people of the district of Kruje, Mirdite, Mat and Lezhe, and of all Albania, we have gathered to inaugurate the beginning of the work in this new project.

Educated with the teachings of the party and Comrade Enver, tempered in the heat of the struggle for the socialist construction of the homeland, the youth has played a great role to carry out all magnificent transformations that have taken place, he said further on. It has been and is in the forefront of the struggle for the progress of the society. Our younger generation is a generation with lofty revolutionary aspirations and ideals, with great political and ideological maturity, lively and full of optimism, equipped with knowledge and culture. It has always been and is ready to cope with the most difficult jobs where the homeland is in need of. We all are witnesses of the great projects the youth has set up through its physical and mental energies.

The road of actions has been the road of honour for our youth. In the undertakings of constructive work it has manifested those pure moral-political qualities and virtues that have always characterised it such as ardent patriotism, determination to keep the word given, the spirit of heroism and socialist collectivity.

The new railway the beginning of which we are inaugurating today dear young volunteers, he stressed, is of great political and economic importance. It will curve Milot-Rreshen-Klos regions, where once a great backwardness and poverty prevailed. It will play an ever greater role to their economic and cultural development. Comrade Ramiz Alia said in his speech held in Rreshen that the construction of this railway, this new present of the party for these zones, will enliven and will make more dynamic the life of the people and economy, it will serve as a great factor not only for the economic development but also for the social one.

Mirdite, Mat, Diber are districts with great underground riches. Due to the will and knowledge of our people, of the army of specialists trained by the party, mineral bearing sources have been discovered and mines have been commissioned which increases the economic potential of the country. This new railway will powerfully helps in their large scale exploitation and the further strengthening of our people's economy.

In the work to lay the rails of this project there will be manifested and materialized more powerfully in the everyday life the pure moral-political virtues the party has educated our younger generation with. An unprecedented enthusiasm and mobilisation has swept over our entire working masses these days Comrade Simon Stefani said further on. The 14th plenum of the Central Committee decided that the 9th congress which will draw the balance sheet of the magnificent achievements we have attained be convened on November 3 this year. It will set down new tasks which open great perspectives and whil carry further our economic-social development.

Swept over in the powerful movement "standard bearers in implementing the teachings of Comrade Enver Hoxha "working people throughout our socialist homeland work and create, realise bold targets. The working class, the cooperativist peasantry, people's intelligentsia, the youth, women, our armed forces, our entire people are showing through deeds that they are determined to master and apply the immortal teachings of Comrade Enver, to March always onward on his road. In this context, the youth has undertaken numerous local and national actions such as that of Lukove, the construction of watering-troughs, the clearing of the pastures and repairing of Vjose-Levan-Fier canal etc. It is working with drive in mines, in construction and agriclture and is manifesting at any moment its revolutionary determination to work there where the homeland needs it.

Addressing the volunteers Comrade Simon Stefani said in conclusion: Today you are beginning the work in this great project of the new five year plan which will open new perspectives and will carry further the whole of economic and social development of the country. The new five year plan is based on the correct Marxist-Leninist line and policy of the party, on our revolutionary practice, on the country's great assets, on the unbreakable strength of the people. It will strengthen still more our homeland and will ensure the continous progress on the socialist road. His speech was received with enthusiastic applauses and acclamations.

On behalf of the volunteers, the commander of the central staff of the railway Demir Osmani greeted. A message was sent from the rally to Comrade Ramiz Alia. The rally closed with the parade of the young volunteers, lined up in 10 brigades. Amidst the joy and enthusiasm of those present, Comrade Adil Carcani uncovered the slab dedicated to the beginning of the work in this railway. The chairman of the Council of Ministers wished the volunteers successes in this new undertaking. Then, the party and state leaders together with the volunteers began the work in the construction of the railway line.

MUSTAQI ATTENDS TANK CORPS ANNIVERSARY

AU301434 Tirana ATA in English 0640 GMT 30 Mar 86

[Text] Tirana, March 30 (ATA) -- On occasion of the 40th anniversary of the creation of tanks arms service a solemn meeting was organised in one of the halls of the central house of the People's Army, on March 29. Attending were militarymen, cadres, specialists and veterans of this arms service and other guests. Present were also the members of the CC of the Party Miti Nito and Ali Vukatana.

The meeting was declared open by the vice-chief of the General Staff of the People's Army Simon Ballabani. The militaryman Lili Bullari spoke on the 40 year long road of the tanks arms service and the successes attained by the effective in all the directions of political military training to carry into effect the targets of the revolutionary movement, "standard bearers of implementing the teachings of Comrade Enver Hoxha". The Chief of the General Staff of the Army and the First Vice-Minister of the People's Defense Kico Mustaqi read out the greeting on behalf of the Ministry of People's Defence.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON 13TH BCP CONGRESS

## More on Delegation Arrivals

AU031150 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 2 Apr 86 p 7

[Text] By invitation of the BCP Central Committee, delegations of the following arrived yesterday to participate in the 13th BCP Congress:

-- The SED, led by Werner Jarowinsky, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee. The delegation also includes Horst Schumann, member of the SED Central Committee and first secretary of the Leipzig District SED Committee, and Egon Rommel, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the GDR to Bulgaria.

-- The PZPR, led by Tadeusz Porebski, Politburo member and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee. The delegation also includes Stanislaw Bejger, candidate member of the Politburo of the PZPR Central Committee and first secretary of the Gdansk Voivodship PZPR Committee; Boguslaw Kedzia, director of the Education, Science, and Technical Progress Department of the PZPR Central Committee; and Wieslaw Bek, PPR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Bulgaria.

-- The MSZMP, led by Laszlo Marothy, member of the Politburo of the MSZMP Central Committee and deputy chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers. The delegation also includes Peter Szijfrid, first secretary of the Tolna County MSZMP Committee, and Gyula Gyovai, Hungarian ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Bulgaria.

-- The CPCZ, led by Alois Indra, Presidium member of the CPCZ Central Committee and chairman of the CSSR Federal Assembly. The delegation also includes Ignac Janak, candidate member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and first secretary of the West Slovak Regional Committee of the Slovak Communist Party, and Vaclav Janousek, CSSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Bulgaria.

At Sofia airport the guests were met by Comrades Yordan Yotov, Milko Balev, Ognyan Doynov, Stanko Todorov, Chudomir Aleksandrov, Stoyan Markov, and Stoyan Karadzhov, and by responsible fellow workers of the BCP Central Committee.

By invitation of the BCP Central Committee, delegations of the following arrived in Bulgaria yesterday to participate in the BCP Congress:

-- The Japanese Socialist Party, led by Akira Ono, deputy chiarman of the party's Central Executive Committee.

-- The Japanese Communist Party, led by Takashi Shigeno, member of the Presidium of the party's Central Committee.

-- The National Progressive (Left) Party of Egypt, led by Lyutfi Uakid, as the party's deputy general secretary.

-- SWAPO [South-west Africa People's Organization] led by Restur Nakhalo, member of the SWAPO Central Committee.

-- The World Federation of Democratic Youth, led by Valid Masri, chairman of the fed federation.

-- The Indian National Congress (I), led by Kedar Natkh Singh, member of the party's All-India Committee.

-- The World Peace Council, led by the council's Chairman Romesh Chandra.

-- The Chile Communist Party, led by Hugo Fasio, member of the Political Commission and secretary of the party's Central Committee.

-- The Communist Party of India, led by Dzhaganatkh Sarkar, member of the Central Executive Committee and secretary of the party's National Council.

-- The Communist Party of India-Marxist, led by Kharikishnan Singh Surdzhit, Politburo member of the party's Central Committee.

-- The Communist Party of Pakistan.

-- The LCY, led by Dobrivoje Vidic, member of the Executive Committee of the LCY Presidency.

-- The Finnish Communist Party, led by Helja Tammisola, deputy chairman and Politburo member of the party's Central Committee.

-- WFTU, led by Ibrahim Zakaria, general secretary of the federation.

-- The Arab Ba'th Socialist Party of Iraq, led by Sa'adoun Shaker, member of the party's regional leadership.

-- The KPD, led by Hermann Gautier, deputy chairman of the party.

-- The Social Democratic Party of Germany [SPD] led by Helmut G. Schmidt, head of the press service of the SPD central leadership.

-- The Italian Communist Party [PCI] led by Luciano Barca, member of the PCI leadership.

-- The International Union of Students, led by Joseph Scala, president of the union.

-- The Communist Party of Cuba, headed by Juan Almeida Bosque, Politburo member of the Central Committee, chairman of the party's National Control-Auditing Committee, and vice-president of the Council of State of Cuba.

The Swiss Labor Party, headed by Roger Daflon, Politburo member of the Party's Central Committee.

-- The PLO, headed by Faruq Qaddumi, member of the PLO Executive Committee and head of the PLO Political Department.

-- The Chilean Socialist Party, headed by Hernan del Canto, member of the party's Central Committee.

-- The West Berlin SED, headed by Klaus Dieter Heiser, member of the Bureau and secretary of the party's leadership.

-- The Turkish Communist Party, headed by Haydar Kutlu, secretary general of the party's Central Committee.

-- The Communist Party of the Netherlands, headed by Fena Bolding, member of the Politburo and organizational secretary of the Central Committee.

-- The Belgian Socialist Party -- Walloon, headed by Guy Coyeme, deputy chairman of the party.

-- The United Socialist Party of Mexico, headed by Gustavo Moran, member of the party's Central Committee Political Commission.

-- The Communist Party of Guadaloupe, headed by Claudie Shipote, member of the party's Central Committee Politburo.

-- The French Communist Party headed by Claude Biar, member of the party's Central Committee Politburo.

-- The Martinique Communist Party, headed by Herichot Roger, member of the party's Central Committee.

-- The Party of Progress and Socialism of Morocco headed by Mohamad Musharik, member of the party's Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee.

-- The Communist Party of Argentina, headed by Fernando Nadra, member of the Politburo of the party's Central Committee and Central Committee secretary.

-- The Movement for the Liberation of Sao Tome and Principe, headed by Manuel Vas Alfonso-Fernandes, member of the Central Committee Secretariat.

-- The Mali People's Democratic Union, headed by Mohamed Talibe Sumare, member of the Central Executive Bureau of the party.

-- The National Liberation Front of Algeria, headed by Ahmed Ali Gazali, member of the Permanent Secretariat of the party's Central Committee;

-- The Paraguayan Communist Party, headed by Hugo Campos, member of the party's Central Committee Political Commission.

-- The Egyptian Communist Party.

The guests were welcomed at the Sofia airport by the comrades Grisha Filipov, Yordan Yotov, Milko Balev, Pencho Kubadinski, Chudomir Aleksandrov, Grigor Stoichkov, Dimitur Stoyanov, Stoyan Markov, Stoyan Karadzhov, Dimitur Stanishev, and Emil Khristov, as well as by members and candidate members of the BCP Central Committee.

3 Apr Proceedings

AU030849 Sofia BTA in English 0846 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Text] Sofia, April 3 (BTA) -- the 13th Congress of the BCP continues its work here today. During the second day of the work of the supreme forum of the Bulgarian Communists, the delegates will continue to make their statements on the documents of the congress and on the opening speech delivered by Mr. Tudor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP. The leaders of a number of foreign delegations, guests of the congress, are expected to deliver their greeting addresses.

In the afternoon the congress will continue its work in five sections: party-organizational and ideological work; economic and techno-scientific policy; science, culture and education; management and socialist democracy; foreign policy and international relations.

Mr. Milko Balev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CC of the BCP is chairing the third session of the congress.

Mr. Lazar Prichkapov, first secretary of the BCP Blagoevgrad County Committee, spoke about the need of establishing a scientific potential in this part of the country, of creating conditions for re-orientation of the young people towards engineering and technical professions.

The delegate spoke about the difficulties in the transference of the achievements of the techno-scientific progress into practice. It is hampered by the go-slow policy of some members of the party organizations who think that the changes must be made "from above".

Mrs. Zlatka Popova, principal of the chemical industry technical school in Sofia, spoke of the content, forms and methods of work in education in compliance with techno-scientific progress.

She pointed out that the new requirements make it imperative to engage the teachers in scientific research work, to establish an up-to-date material and technical basis in the schools and to do away with the overloading of the students with information.

The delegate pointed out that the present system of distributing cadres is bureaucratic and out of touch with the actual needs. It is necessary to establish a more direct dialogue between the organizations which employ the cadres and the institutions training them. This will make it possible to specify the present and the future requirements before the cadres and to adequately include the school in the unified system of reproduction.

Mr. Petur Tanchev, secretary of the Bulgarian Agrarian Party (BZNS) delivered a greetings address on behalf of the managing committee of the BZNS.

If today, at this congress of ours, we are assessing Bulgaria's development not in percentages but in new qualitative measures this is due to the April Leninist revolutionary style, the outstanding public figure, Academician Vladimir Topencharov, said, speaking of the importance of the 1956 April Plenum of the CC of the BCP for the development of Bulgaria in the past 30 years and on its projection in the future strategy and tactics of the party in the management of the country.

Expressing the high assessment given by the veteran communists to the all-round achievements in the socialist development of Bulgaria, Acad. Topencharov expressed his conviction in the victory of the techno-scientific revolution as an integral part of the future national development. And he defined the documents of the current part congress as highways for the upsurge of the country by the end of the century.

Ms. Velichka Radeva, technologist in an agro-industrial complex, dwelled on some issues of the development of stock breeding. Her achievements are great - 5,217 litres average yield of milk per cow. But the aims are even higher - achieving 6,000 litres average yield of milk, till the end of the decade. This is the result from the new brigade organization of labour and the self-accounting. The salaries at the dairy complex are not fixed. The quantity and quality of labour determine the wages.

But the difficulties are not minor, said the delegate. The unsatisfactory quality of the combined fodder, the unsatisfactory state of the material base, and the low level of mechanization of the production processes, which necessitate [word indistinct] physical work, are among the factors which hamper the development. We cannot solve these problems with our own efforts, said the delegate. New economic opportunities are necessary, as well as improvement of the conditions of financing and crediting.

Mr. Goran Ninov, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Vratsa County People's Council reported that the installation of the basic technological equipment of the fifth power unit of the Kozlodoy nuclear power station has been completed and that its all-round tests have started.

He dwelled on the results and the weaknesses of the economy of the country. The cause of some of the failures is the slow reorganization of the way of thinking and the activities of a number of bodies and managers. The intensive development of the economy of the county necessitates a rapid technological innovation of industrial production. The country's agriculture needs specialists, a better distribution of the crops and a higher quality of the equipment.

Noting the growing role of the people's councils in the resolution of the complex socio-economic problems of the territorial units, the delegate recommended the speeding up of the passing of the people's councils bill.

"We arrived here at a time, which is difficult for our country," said in his greeting address to the congress Mr. Jaime Wheelock Roman, member of the national leadership of the Sandinista front for national liberation of Nicaragua, minister of agriculture and agrarian reform. Recalling that the American Administration, headed by President Reagan, has undertaken a dangerous step insisting on granting 100 million U.S. dollars for the continuation of the aggression against Nicaragua, the representative of the Sandinista Front stressed: "This step is an obstacle for the achievement of peaceful political solution in the region, it increases the danger from escalation of the U.S. military intervention and speaks about a course towards Vietnamization of the Central American region, but the policy followed by the Reagan administration will not make Nicaragua bend its head."

Mr. Jaime Wheelock Roman stressed that the Central American countries do not want the war which the U.S. tries to impose on them. But Washington rejects the peaceful proposals of the Contadora Group and of the Lima Group, as well as any other initiatives in this direction. There will not be any advance on the road of peace till the U.S. does not stop its aggressive actions against Nicaragua, said Mr. Jaime Wheelock Roman, expressing his gratitude for the solidarity and the assistance, rendered by Bulgaria and the other socialist community countries, to his country in this difficult moment.

In his greetings address to the congress, Mr. Kharilaos Florakis, secretary general of the CC of the Communist Party of Greece, said that Bulgaria's steady socio-economic development and her consistent internationalism play an important role in the progressive development of the Balkans. He expressed approval for the practical measures for consolidating the overall situation in the Balkans contained in the report of the CC of the BCP to the congress.

The leader of the Communist Party of Greece condemned the activities of certain imperialist circles, directed not only at frustrating the new [words indistince] in the Balkans, but also at taking this region back to its difficult past.

"The Communist Party of Greece is on the opinion that for the Balkans there is no other alternative than the further promotion of peaceful cooperation among our peoples and countries and that this common duty should prevail over isolated differences and disputes", Mr. Kharilaos Florakis stressed.

The Greek representative dwelled of the attempts of U.S. imperialism to step up its influence in the region of the Mediterranean, proved by its recent attack on Libya which coincided with the visit of State Secretary George Shultz to Greece - on the very day on which that country celebrates its independence. Mr. Shultz came with the categorical request for preserving the state of the U.S. bases in Greece, her dependence on Washington and NATO. "To this end U.S. imperialism is using both the military regime in Ankara and the contradictions between Greece and Turkey in order to hold the two countries in its hands by means of escalating tension and armament, the speaker pointed out.

In the second part of the third session of the congress started under the chairmanship of Mr. Ognyan Doynov, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Economic Council with the Council of Ministers of Bulgaria.

He gave the floor to Mr. Petur Dyulgerov, chairman of the Central Council of the Bulgarian Trade Unions.

After that, Mr. Angel Bobokov, chairman of the Credentials Committee of the 13th Congress of the BCP, delivered the report of the committee.

Mr. Do Muoi, member of the Politiburo of the CC of the Vietnamese Communist Party, said that Vietnam, in close cooperation with the Soviet Union and the fraternal socialist community countries, together with the working class and the progressive peoples in the world, leads a decisive struggle against imperialism, against old and new colonialism, agaist the other reactionary forces, in the name of peace, national independence, democracy and social progress. United with Laos and Kampuchea we struggle for peaceful South East Asia, for stability, friendship, and cooperation stressed Mr. Do Muoi.

Mr. Atanas Stanev, head of the railways board in the city of Gorna Oryakhovitsa, began his statement expressing the joy of the thousands of Bularian transport workers over the release of Sergey Antonov and his return home. "For three and a half years the enemies of socialist Bulgaria tried hard to concoct the version of the 'Bulgarian connection' in the papal assassination attempt', he said. "But they failed completely and had to withdraw the accusations against out fellow countrymen and not because they failed to produce sufficient evidence, as the verdict of the Rome court puts it but because there is no such evidence whatsoever. There are no proofs because terrorism is alien to the policy pursued by Bulgaria and to socialism, because the slander was and remains a vile political rovocation."

Mr. A. Stanev illustrated the achievments scored in the period under review with figures. The 534-km long Sofia - Gorna Oryakhovitsa - Varna electrified double track railway have been set in regular operation increasing the traffic capacity of the railway route 2.5-fold.

The efficiency of the carriages and the engines has been increased by 20 per cent. The tasks for the following five-year period have been set: technological re-equipment of the railway transport on the basis of comprehensive mechanization and automation, raising the quality of rail transport and the efficiency of the loading and unloading work the equipment for which is now 50 per cent is worn out.

Nowadays, the struggle of the communists and democrats in Portugal in defence of the achievements of the April revolution (1974) goes hand in hand with the universal struggle in defence of peace and for national independence, stressed in his greeting address Mr. Octavio Pato, member of the Political Commission and of the Permanent Secretariat of the CC of the Portuguese Communist Party.

The representative of the Portuguese Communist Party paid special attention to the contribution of the Portuguese Communist to the barring of the way of the reactionary forces to the state power in the latest presidential elections. Regardless of their critical attitude toward the policy of the president, Maris Soares, the voters-communists casted their votes for him, in order to prevent the reviving of the revenge rightists. In this way they proved their high political conscience, emphasised Mr. Octavio Pato.

In analysing the complicated internal political situation in Portugal, the heavy economic and social crisis, deepened by Portugal's entry to the EEC, the representative of the Portuguese Communist Party stressed that the Portuguese Communists continue to struggle for democratic turn. The spirit of the April revolution has not died -- it is alive and will continue to live.

Mr. Werner Jarowinsky, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CC of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, stated that side by side with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal countries, the G.D.R. is consistently struggling for the preservation of peace on earth and in space. A firm supporter of socialism and peace, the G.D.R. is devoting all efforts to the task of preventing another war on German soil and to the provision of guarantees in Europe for a peaceful future of the present and future generations, he said.

Mr. Werner Jarowinsky noted that these aims are confronted by the agreement signed by the F.R.G. on that country's participation in the "star wars" plans of the U.S. this agreement makes the negotiations between the U.S.S.R. and the U.S. even more difficult and will make the relations between the G.D.R. and the other socialist states on the one hand and the F.R.G. on the other [sentence as received]

Condemning the U.S. for their latest nuclear test, which was carried out in spite of the Soviet proposal for a moratorium, Mr. Werner Jarowinsky expressed the hope that the U.S. Administration will take into consideration Mr. Mikhail Gorbachevs latest declaration and will give a positive reply to the constructive proposals in it. This is the most realistic way to halt the arms race, stated Mr. Werner Jarowinsky. He emphasized upon the G.D.R.'s support for Mr. Mikhail Gorbachev's program on the freeing of the world from all nuclear weapons by the year 2000.

Mr. Juan Almeida Bosque, member of the Politburo of the CC and chairman of the National Control and Auditing Committee of the Cuban Communist Party (CCP) and vice-president of the State Council of Cuba, spoke in his greetings address of the common aims and tasks of Cuba and Bulgaria as countries of the socialist community. He dwelled on these aims and tasks in the light of the resolutions adopted at the recently held Third Congress of the CCP and of the outlines of the present supreme forum of the Bulgarian Communists.

The Cuban representative condemned the policy pursued by U.S. imperialism against Cuba and in the region of Central America, the U.S. plans for military superiority and domination in the world leading to the threat of nuclear war. The examples are well-known: cynical revolution, to eliminate the people's revolution in El Salvador, attempts to destablize Angola, machinations against the independence of Namibia and the people of Sahara, activities against Afghanistan and Kampuchea, etc.

And last but not least the Cuban representative condemned imperialism's attempts to accuse the socialist countries of involvement in terrorist acts, such as the totally absurd attempt to charge Bulgarian nationals with the attempt on the pope's life, charges for which there were no proofs whatsoever.

Mr. Juan Almeida paid special attention to the struggles of the people of the so-called Third World against hunger, poverty and unemployment. These countries are suffering from an unbearable burden of foreign debts, which have surpassed 1 trillion dollars. This is an absurd situation and more and more voices are not being heard in support of the cancelling of all these virtually unpayable debts, in support of the establishment of just international economic relations, which would help these countires embark on the road of development. The funds freed as a result of the halting of the arms race could be redirected to the satisfaction of the pressing needs of millions of human beings.

The successes of the Angolan people undoubtedly infuriate imperialism which persists in stopping short at nothing in its desperate efforts to destroy the acquisitions of our revolution, indicated Mr. Antonio Jacinto do Amaral Martines, candidate member of the Politburo of the CC of the M.P.L.A. - Workers' Party.

He indicated that in its futile attempts to destablize Angola's revolutionary development, the Republic of South Africa uses both its regular armed forces and its auxiliary army, i.e. the UNITA puppets. It also relies on the all-round assistance of the U.S.

Condemning the adventuristic and warmongering policy of the U.S., the M.P.L.A. representative stressed that it is expressed in kindling hot spots on tension in different parts of the world, in staging actions of international terrorism against sovereign and independent states.

"The repeal of the 'Clark Amendment' on the part of the American Administration, its recent decision to receive on its territory the ringleader of UNITA, has led to further exacerbation of the already strained situation in the southern part of our continent," Mr Antonio Jacinto do Amaral Martines said.

"The proposals on turning the Balkans into a nuclear- and chemical-weapon-free zone match the interests of all peoples in the region", said Mr. Haydar Kutlu, general secretary of the CC of the Communist Party of Turkey. "Unfortunately, at present our country is entirely turned into a satellite of American imperialism. The U.S. military and political presence is growing with every passing day. There are too many U.S. and NATO bases, and they are constantly being expanded. Under the pretext of modernizing the Turkish army, arms spending is on the increase and nuclear weapons are being deployed. One A.W.A.C.'s station is now functioning in our country. In the past the U.S. used Turkey's territory to fly U-2 spying mission on the U.S.S.R. Now it wants to install on our territory the Voice of America antennas to broadcast subversive propaganda against the Soviet Union and the Middle East countries.

"The U.S. have repeatedly used Turkey's territory to stage aggressive actions against Lebanon," the Turkish representative emphasised in his greetings address to the congress.

In the opinion of the Turkish Communist leader, this situation is alarming, it poses a threat to peace and good-neighbour relations in the region. The escalation of the subversive actions by American imperialism is evidenced in keeping up the Cyprus tensions, in kindling more and more hot spots of danger.

"The anti-Bulgarian and antisocialist campaign is part of the efforts of imperialism," said Mr. Haydar Kutlu.

"The Communist Party of Turkey is categorically opposed to this demagogue and chauvinist campaign. But not a single loathsome campaign can hide from the eyes of the peoples the obvious advantages and achievements of socialism."

The speaker noted that with this conviction, the Communist Party of Turkey is fighting for peace, national independence and democracy. Under the conditions of dictatorship, the Turkish people are fighting for bread and freedom, for a total political amnesty, for the elimination of torture and death penalities. The Turkish Communists want the country's national interests and security to dominate over the interests of the U.S. and N.A.T.O. "We are struggling for the normalizing of the relations between Turkey and Bulgaria on the basis of the principles of noninterference in other countries' internal affairs and peaceful coexistence, said he.

The Turkish Communists do not want an exascerbation of the relations with Greece. They support the peaceful solution of the Cyprus issue that would be in the interests of the Turkish and Greek communities.

The congress' discussions are continuing in the afternoon in five specialized sections.

## Credentials' Committee Report

AU031310 Sofia BTA in English 1238 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Text] Sofia, April 3 (BTA) -- The report of the Credentials Committee of the 13th Congress of the BCP, which was read this morning by its chairman Mr. Angel Bobokov, renders an account of the high political and organizational level and of the critical and self-critical spirit of the election meetings and conferences held in the party prior to the congress. These meetings and conferences confirmed that a change has taken place in the way of thinking and work of the cadres, in the activities for improving the style and methods of work, for broadening socialist democracy and for stepping up the struggle against the negative phenomena.

There have been made 263,383 statements and 149,079 proposals and critical notes to the local and central party, state and economic bodies which have been entered into the card indexes of the party committees and of the CC of the BCP. A stand has already been taken on the greater part of them. An important aspect of the election meetings and conferences is the raising of the level of the party leadership and the re-organizing role of the party organizations for the accelerated resolution of the economic and social problems and the wide-ranging introduction of the techno-scientific achievements.

In its analysis of the data about the delegates to the 13th congress the report points out: In compliance with the statutes of the BCP and the established norm of representation there were unanimously elected 2,661 delegates representing the 932,055 party members till approximately January 1, 1986. Of them 1,869, or 70.2 per cent have been elected delegates for the first time. 174 delegates are from the field of production -- 943 from industry and 331 from agriculture. The economic managers number 436 and 1,104 delegates are representiatives of the scientific, engineering, technological and artistic intelligentsia. Delegates of the congress are 14 academicians, 25 corresponding members, 211 professors and associate professors and 271 are doctors and masters of science. 183 delegates are representatives from the spheres of culture, education, health care, sport and tourism.

Of the total number of delegates 2,119 have been elected at the leading party bodies as members of county, city, district, combined works, factory and village party committees and auditing commissions. 185 of the delegates are secretaries and 572 members of the buros of the primary party organizations.

1,366 leading functioneers of the state bodies, 216 deputies to the National Assembly, 1,070 county, city and district councillors and 36 councillors in the city councils are taking part in the work of the congress. Delegates of the congress are 581 representatives of the Fatherland Front organization, of the Bulgarian trade unions and the Dimitrov Young Communist League.

755 or 28.34 per cent of the delegates are women. 241 of the delegates became members of the BCP before the victory of the socialist revolution (September 9, 1944). 12.7 per cent of the delegates are under 30, 17.5 per cent are from 31 to 40 years old, 30 per cent are between 41 and 50 years old, 27.9 per cent are between 51-60 years old, 11.8 per cent are over 60 years old.

Foreign Policy Report

AU040642 Sofia BTA in English 2011 GMT 3 Apr 86

["Foreign Policy and International Relations" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, April 3 (BTA) -- Democracy, stability, principled approach, flexibility and enterprise: These are the characteristic features of the foreign policy of the BCP and Bulgaria referred to by the delegates who took the floor in the "foreign policy and international relations" section of the BCP 13th Congress.

It was emphasized that Bulgarians international activity, directed at the preservation of peace and security world-wide, at the strengthening of the good neighbor relations in the Balkans and the consolidation of trust between the states, at peaceful co-existence of the countries of different social order, makes the country a positive factor internationally, and explains its great international prestige.

The speakers unanimously approved the documents of the congress. They noted that the in-depth analysis of the international situation, infused with new thinking and a new approach to the problem of war and peace, the vital problem of our time, is setting a creative basis for further dynamic work internationally.

All delegates fully support the policy of fraternal unity and action, friendship and increasing of the closeness with the CPSU and the Soviet Union, a course which is the basis of the foreign policy of the BCP and Bulgaria.

Bulgaria's efforts to turn the Balkans into a zone free of nuclear and chemical weapons were pointed to as a convincing demonstration of the country's peaceloving foreign policy.

While discussing the attempts on the part of the bourgeois ideology and propaganda at eroding the values of socialism, some of the speakers commented upon the reactionary imperialist circles' increased "attention" towards Bulgaria, a country that has become a target of malicious slanderous campaigns and open political pressure. A general conviction was expressed of the need to make a reviewal [as received] from an ideological point of view of the international reality in order to develop more effective methods of propaganda.

The delegates, analyzing the international situation, spoke with great concern over the U.S. attempts to downplay the importance of the dialogue with the Soviet Union, to exacerbate tension and avoid disarmament, to destabilize the situation in different parts of the world. "We are now witnessing," said Mr. Boris Tsvetkov, Bulgaria's ambassador to the U.N., "threats", unprecedented in the history of the U.N., political and financial blackmailing of the world organization, arbitrary cutting of the staff of the diplomatic missions, accredited to the U.N. provocations, malicious campaigns by the manipulated media directed against different states, that have for one reason or another annoyed Washington.

An emphasis was laid on one essential trait of Bulgaria's foreign policy: Her active participation in the international division of labour and above all in the socialist economic integration. It was pointed out that the socialist economic integration among the C.M.E.A. member countries has entered a new stage prompted by its own requirements for the further development of socialism, by its high level of maturity and by the need to master the achievements of the techno-scientific revolution seeking a still more dynamic promotion of the productive forces of the individual countries and of the socialist community as a whole. In external aspect, this new stage is necessitated by the competition between the two systems, by the escalating policy of imperialist embargoes towards the socialist countries, by the growing aggressiveness of imperialism.

The open character of the Bulgarian economy is confirmed in its important initiatives advanced over the last few years on an activation of East-West cooperation, in its adopting of modern forms of production and market cooperation with a number of leading firms.

Bulgaria's desire for understanding and cooperation among the nations, for acquaintance and friendship among people is evidenced in her well developed international tourism and in the active cultural ties it maintains with a number of countries.

Management Report

AU040655 Sofia BTA in English 2035 GMT 3 Apr 86

["Management and Social Democracy" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, April 3 (BTA) -- The discussions in the "management and social democracy" section of the 13th BPC Congress were centered on the problem of the optimum combining of the centralized state management of the national econmy and the self-governing of the socialist organizations.

It was emphasized that the whole system of management must be updated in accord with the new role of the work teams as managers of the socialist property.

"Self-government would remain a pretty phrase only, if the central state bodies do not abandon the practice of determining in detail the behavior of the self-governing organizations," stated Mr Ognyan Panov of the Institute of Social Management with the CC of the BCP. It is now necessary to enhance the role of the collective governing bodies of the economic organizations. The key role must be played by the general meeting of the work teams. Its decisions on a number of matters are final and determine the work of the economic organizations. "These are new and extremely great rights, but they presuppose a very well developed feeling of responsibility," Mr. Panov said.

The speakers emphasized upon the significance of the rapid retraining of the senior executives at all levels. "We need managerial professionalism," stated a number of delegates.

It was noted that the first practical steps to cut the red tape and the centralist, sectoral and departmental barriers, that hamper the initiatives and creativity of the work teams, have been met with general approval. The communists and all working people supported this new policy during the discussions before the 13th congress of the BCP.

The requirement to combine the sectoral and territorial principles of work was estimated as one of special importance. The structural changes, carried out through the closing of a number of ministries and the forming of the governments councils, will lead to the elimination of the sectoral and departmental approaches at national level. The development of this process in the lower levels will be of prime importance.

Mr. Trifon Pashov, first secretary of the BCP County Committee in Gabrovo, spoke about certain contradictions between the local authorities of management and the former ministries in the making of decisions, vital for the development of the economic organizations. The experience shows that in some cases the dialogue was transformed into a monologue directed from the top downwards or vice versa. There are also instances when the two sides to the dialogues retain their former positions even after the dialogues are over, as though they had spoken in different languages. It was not so rare that ministries faced county administrations with fait accompli. "The recruitment of work teams from the counties in the elaboration of decrees that concern the respective counties must be turned into a common practice," said Mr. Pashov.

Support was expressed for Mr Todor Zhivkov's idea that the local authorities should pay special attention to the processes of integration in management, in the intellectual sphere, in the utilities and social services. In the county of Gabrovo, for instance, the agro-industrial complexes and the industrial enterprises now function as economically interested partners which exercise reciprocal control. As a result, the county's agriculture, which used to be lagging far behind, has not been in need of state subsidies for three years now. During the Eight Five-Year period, the agricultural production has increased by 55 per cent in comparison with the previous five-year period.

It was pointed out during the debates that structural changes should be made at the county level as a logical continuation of the government reshuffling. Cuts and mergers can be also done in the system of public organizations, where there is currently much red tape, paperwork and waste of time.

Another question which was raised treated the unity of rights and obligations as a dialectical unity and underlying principle in the promotion of socialist democracy. "We can hardly make progress if we stick to the understanding that the main point is to fulfil the plan and not to consider the chronic weaknesses and low quality, the growing costs of probuction, the lowering profitability, the inefficient link between science and production," said Ms Temenuzhka Teofilova, a former first secretary of a district party committee in Sofia who was recently appointed first deputy mayor of the capital city.

In discussing the new concept of the economic organisations' self-management it was noted that "their autonomy does not imply a confrontation between the owner (the state) and the manager (the personnel group) but rather a new, economic and therefore much more reliable means of cementing society," was the conclusion arrived at by Mr. Kosta Andreev of the Central Council of Trade Unions.

Science Section Report

AU031846 Sofia BTA in English 1750 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Text] Sofia, April 3 (BTA) -- The discussions in the "economy and techno-scientific progress" section of the 13th Congress of the BCP continued late into the afternoon. The delegates -- industrial and agricultural workers, specialists, scientists, economic executives and trade union activists -- made an in-depth analysis of a number of aspects of this vitally important field. They spoke about the successes in the enterprises, institutes and counties and raised a number of issues that are hampering progress.

A number of speakers discussed the development of the strategic trends of the Bulgarian economy: electronics and microelectronics, robot manufacturing and biotechnologies. They noted that the introduction of new highly efficient technologies requires a direct and constant link between science and production, the provision of modern scientific equipment, the improvement of the quality and quantity of scientific information. Special attention was paid to the improvement of the work with the innovators and the incentives to be provided for them. It was noted that it is necessary to make a more efficient use of the "economic risks" fund in order to attain better results from the so-called "risk research" (research which is not guaranteed to yield positive results).

A number of delegates discussed the problems of the application of the new economic mechanism. They spoke about excellent results of the application of the work-team organization of labor and the experimenting with the appointment of the direct chiefs of the work-teams through competition examinations. It was noted that these measures not only bolster the creative initiative but also they create a greater feeling of responsibility.

The participants discussed at length the ways and means to achieve savings in raw materials, fuels and electricity. It was noted that in a number of cases the Bulgarian mining industry and metallurgy are working with raw materials of a very low metal content, with low-calorie coal because the country does not have better resources. However, this must serve as a stimulus in the struggle against waste and for a more efficient utilization of the metals, coal and oil.

The delegate from the Kozlodoui nuclear power plant told about the successful development of nuclear power engineering. He stressed that the plants four 440-megawatt generating units represent 17 per cent of the generating capacities functioning in Bulgaria whereas it accounts for 30 per cent of the electricity output.

Along with that, however, he raised a number of pressing problems: The off-schedule commissioning of the new generating units, the insufficient share of Bulgarian machines in outfitting the nuclear power plant, weaknesses in the training of personnel for nuclear power engineering.

Ms Elena Manassieva, agricultural expert from the County of Kyustendil, told about the close contacts between the agro-industrial complexes in the county with the research institutes, the experimental stations, and the establishment of higher learning. but she also dwelt on a number of concrete problems: The need for more farming machines capable of working in mountain areas, the low yields of certain fodder crops, the insufficient utilization of the available facilities, the lack of spare parts for agricultural equipment. Certain social problems directly dependent on the economic development were also raised. It was pointed out that along with the large cities, greater attention should be paid to the development of small towns and villages and in particular to the borderland regions. It was emphasised that in order to attract young highly skilled specialists there, their housing and cultural requirements should be met, and they should be provided with better living and working conditions.

It was indicated that the mechanisation of certain uncongenial operations is still lagging behind. Economic growth does not always reckon with the need for raising living standards. The manner of planning and measuring the living standards, said trade union activist Mr Ivan Angelov, should abandon the present practice of national averages. It is necessary to introduce a differentiated approach to the management of living standards and to guarantee the social minimum needed. It is necessary, he pointed out, to improve the methods of price formation, so as to establish their influence on the real incomes on the population and the degree of meeting the requirements.

## Party Organization Report

AU040703 Sofia BTA in English 2114 GMT 3 Apr 86

["Party Organization and Ideological Work" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, April 3 (BTA) -- Bulgarian Communists are convinced of the need for a new economic, political and ideological climate to set in the country. The delegates to the 13th Congress of the BCP, who took part in the work of the section of party organisation and ideological work this afternoon, see this need for change in both the basis and the superstructure of society. These changes are called forth not for the sake of change itself but rather because it is the order of the day, requiring a link between the advantages of real socialism with the forefront achievements in science and technology. Academician Nikolay Iribadzhakov, managing editor of the NOVO VREME magazine, emphasised that it is not befitting for communists in the socialist countries to miss the express train of the techno-scientific revolution. "In this field, too, it is our historic calling to play our role as a leading force," he said.

The speakers included party workers at different levels, senior functionaries of the mass media, activists of the Dimitrov Young Communist League, business executives and researchers. They gave a realistic assessment of the situation, and in their innovative quests they proceed from the achievements which make it possible to go ahead with a qualitatively higher stage of development.

The delegates pointed out that the road to transformations will not be an easy one, that it involves ordeals, emotional and moral strains, clashes, but no detours from it are possible.

That is why in their analysis they voiced concern over the open questions in the party work, in the ideological activities, which is called upon to be in the front ranks, to be the instrument which will ensure the realization of the breakthroughs, the success of the undertaking.

And there are quite a few **weaknesses** in party organization and ideological work, and they occupied the centre of the debates. The session of the section provided an opportunity to analyse both the general, philosophical aspects of the techno-scientific revolution and the concrete forms and methods to realize it by party resources. An opinion was expressed that the revolution in science and technology, coupled with the socialist revolution, provides a real opportunity and an objective need for the further development of Marxism-Leninism in all its parts. The enrichment of the Marxist-Leninist treasurehouse should be accompanied by efforts to counter the exaggeration and the absolutization of the role of the techno-scientific revolution.

The delegates commented upon the issues of the party organization and ideological work from the point of view of the tasks to be solved locally. It can be said that most of the problems are general. Most delegates spoke about the need to assert everything new at grassroots, to shift the center of gravity onto the primary party organizations.

It is obvious that techno-scientific revolution is not a mere combination of machines, technologies and materials, no matter how sophisticated these may be. The decisive role is played by the people and the work teams. That is why selfcomplacency, passive attitudes and fossilized views, as well as all other negative phenomena must be combatted with determination. Mr. Georgi Vanev, first secretary of the Korkov District Committee of the BCP in Sofia, said in this connection that considerable changes in the work of the party are near at hand and that the party extends its work from organizing physical labor to the organizing of intellectual work.

Examples were given of the contradictions, that have been created by life and that must now be eliminated. Among these are the Bulgarian plasma systems, which have been awarded gold medals at the Plovdiv and Leipzig Fairs, and which are manufactured by components made in Bulgaria only. The paradox here is that the country is continuing to import this kind of equipment. How much effort has been wasted on mastering the great potential of plasma into the bureaucrats' files. This is a problem that has to be fought against by all means.

The delegates were unanimous in the view that innovations must be taken good care of, that the senior executives have the important task to support the inventors, to enhance non-conformist approaches.

## ZHIVKOV MEETS WITH VARIOUS DELEGATION LEADERS

### Meets With Cuba's Almeida

FL030324 Havana Radio RELOJ Network in Spanish 0202 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Excerpt] Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP, met yesterday in Sofia with Commander of the Revolution Juan Almeida Bosque, member of the Politburo of the Communist Party of Cuba.

Almeida Bosque is presiding over the Cuban delegation to the 13th BCP Congress which began today in Sofia.

## Meets With RCP's Bobu

AU020644 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0543 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 3/4/1986 -- A message of friendship, warm greetings and wishes of health and power of work from Romanian Communist Party general secretary Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu were conveyed on April 2 to the general secretary of the CC of the Bulgarian Communist Party, Todor Zhivkov, alongside full success to communists and the entire friendly Bulgarian people in the fulfillment of the important decisions that the 13th Congress of the Bulgarian Communist Party will adopt.

Thanking for the message, Todor Zhivkov, on behalf of the party leadership, the Bulgarian Communists and on his own behalf, sent to Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu a friendly salute and heartfelt wishes of health as well as further and ever bigger achievements to the working people of Romania in the construction of the multilaterally developed socialist society.

The productive summit meetings and talks in Bucharest and Sofia were recalled with satisfaction and special reference was made to the potential for growth of the friendly and multilateral cooperative ties, of economic exchanges and trade, and of the cooperation between the two countries in areas of mutual interest.

The exchange of messages was occasioned by the call on Todor Zhivkov by Emil Bobu, member of the executive political committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, who heads an RCP delegation to the 13th Congress of the Bulgarian Communist Party.

## Meets With CSSR's Indra

LD031907 Prague CTK in English 1745 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Text] Sofia April 3 (CTK correspondent) -- Czechoslovak Communist Party Presidium member and Chairman of the Federal Assembly Alois Indra, head of a Czechoslovak delegation to the 13th Congress of the Bulgarian Communist Party, was received here today by Bulgarian Communist Party General Secretary and State Council Chairman Todor Zhivkov.

During their meeting held in a cordial atmosphere the two representatives discussed the tasks which are being solved by the two parties in the present stage, and the possibilities and prospects of the further extension and deepening of cooperation between the two fraternal parties and countries.

## Meets With SFRY's Vidic

LD022150 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1845 GMT 2 Apr 86

[Text] Sofia, 2 Apr (TANJUG) -- Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the Central Committee of the BCP and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, today received Dobrivoje Vidic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium who is heading the LCY delegation at the 13th BCP Congress.

Dubrivoje Vidic conveyed greetings on behalf of Vidoje Zarkovic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and of the LCY Central Committee Presidium to Comrade Todor Zhivkov and the BCP leadership, and expressed the best wishes of the LCY for the succesful work of the 13th BCP Congress.

Both sides expressed the readiness of the LCY and the BCP, the SFRY and the People's Republic of Bulgaria to continue friendly relations and goodneighborly cooperation.

Reference was also bade to tackling unsolved questions concerning relations between the two countries.

Both sides expressed satisfaction with the successful realization of the program of cooperation between the LCY and the BCP and a wish for a regular exchange of views and experience, including exchanging political visits at all levels.

Gives Dinner for Soviets

AU031926 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Text] On 3 April Comrade Todor Zhivkov gave an official dinner in honor of the CPSU delegation to the 13th BCP Congress, led by Comrade Nikolay Ryzhkov. The dinner was attended by Comrades Georgi Atanasov, Grisha Filipov, Ognyan Doynov, Andrey Lukanov, Stoyan Markov, and Dimitur Stanishev. The members of the Soviet delegation also attended the dinner: Georgiy Razumovskiy, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Anatoliy Gerasimov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the CPSU Leningrad City Committee; Mariya Gromova, member of the CPSU Central Committee and machine-milking master at the Kommunarka state plant at the Lenin District of Moscow Oblast; and Leonid Grekov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR ambassador to Bulgaria.

The dinner took place in an exceptionally cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Meets With GDR's Jarowinsky

LD022203 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 2000 GMT 2 Apr 86

[Text] Todor Zhivkov and Werner Jarowinsky today expressed their satisfaction at the high level of fraternal cooperation between the communists of the GDR and Bulgaria. The BCP Central Committee general secretary met the head of the SED delegation on the sidelines of the 13th BCP Congress in Sofia for a friendly talk. Both sides stressed full agreement with the peace struggle.

Meets With Other Leaders

AU040728 Sofia BTA in English 2126 GMT 3 Apr 86

["Todor Zhivkov Meets Leaders of Delegations to the 13th BCP Congress" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, April 3 (BTA) -- Mr. Todor Zhivkov received Mr. Tserendashiyn Camsrai, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CC of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party.

The participants in the meeting exchanged views on the state and prospects of the cooperation between Mongolia and Bulgaria. They expressed their satisfaction with this cooperation's development and the desire to develop it further.

Mr. Zhivkov received Mr. Pak Song-chol, member of the Politburo of the CC of the Workers' Party of Korea and vice president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Mr. Todor Zhivkov and Mr. Pak Song-chol expressed their satisfaction with the strengthening of the relations between the two countries and emphasized upon the need to further develop the friendship and cooperation between the two parties and states.

Mr. Todor Zhivkov received Mr. Do Muoi, member of the Politburo of the CC of the Vietnamese Communist Party and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of Vietnam.

The participants in the meeting expressed the two parties' desire to continue to develop the Bulgaro-Vietnamese relations to the benefit of the people of the two countries, to the benefit of peace and socialism world-wide.

Mr. Todor Zhivkov received Mr. Souphanouvong, Politburo member of the CC of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party and president of the People's Democratic Republic of Laos. The two parties reiterated their desire to promote the ties of friendship and cooperation between the two countries' peoples for the sake of peace and socialism.

Mr. Todor Zhivkov received Mr Ney Pena, Politburo Member of the CC of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party and minister of the interior of the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

It was ascertained with satisfaction that Bulgaro-Kampuchean relations continue to develop on the basis of the treaty of friendship and cooperation, for the sake of socialism and peace.

Mr. Todor Zhivkov received Mr. Jaime Wheelock Roman, member of the National Directorate of Nicaragua's Sandinista National Liberation Front.

Mr. Todor Zhivkov reiterated the invariable solidarity of the BCP and Bulgaria with the herioc Nicaraguan people, with the struggle in defence of the way of freedom, democracy and social progress for which it has opted.

Mr. Jaime Wheelock thanked cordially to the BCP and the Peoples Republic of Bulgaria for the moral, political and economic support for the Republic of Nicaragua.

Mr Todor Zhivkov met with Mr Kharilaos Florakis, Secretary General of the CC of the Communist Party of Greece (K.K.E.).

They exchanged views on the most topical tasks of the BCP and discussed questions of the cooperation between the two fraternal parties. It was emphasized that in the current strained international situation the materialization of the idea on turning the Balkans into a nuclear- and chemical-free weapons zone will help achieve stable peace in our region, in Europe and the world.

ACTIVITIES OF FOREIGN DELEGATIONS CHRONICALED

## MSZMP's Delegation Activities

LD031826 Budapest MTI in English 1727 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Text] Sofia, April 3 (MTI) -- The delegation of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party headed by Laszlo Marothy, member of the Political Committee, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers attending the 13th Congress of the Communist Party of Bulgaria laid down the flowers of respect and honour Thursday at the mausoleum of Georgi Dimitrov, outstanding personality of the Bulgarian and international communist movement.

Prior to that Laszlo Marothy and the members of the Hungarian delegation participated in the reception given by Gyula Byovai, Hungarian ambassador to Bulgaria at the embassy on the occasion of Hungary's national holiday, April 4th. Present at the reception for Bulgaria was Pencho Kubadinsky, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Bulgaria, president of the Office of the National Council of the Patriotic Front; Stoyan Mihailov, secretary of the Central Committee and others.

Following that the Hungarian delegation traveled to the countryside.

## GDR's Sindermann Interviewed

AU040853 Sofia BTA in English 0836 GMT 4 Apr 86

["Bulgaria - G.D.R. Same Tasks" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Berlin, April 4 (BTA correspondent) -- Judging by the draft documents and the publications so far, the resolutions of the 13th BCP Congress will follow the guidelines which are the orientation point of our policy, too: A more comprehensive utilization of techno-scientific advances to increase production, a socio-economic development which would ensure steadily growing lving standards for the Bulgarian people: That was the assessment which Mr. Horst Sindermann, Politburo member of the CC of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and chairman of the G.D.R. Volkskammer, gave in an interview with the BTA correspondent. In this respect, he went on to say, the G.D.R. and Bulgaria are entirely unanimous.

Our two countries cooperate successfully both within the C.M.E.A. framework and on a bilateral basis, Mr. Horst Sindermann emphasized. The percentage of specialisation and cooperation in our joint economic activities is 30 per cent, and this means that the two countries' industries are, so to say, intertwined to their mutual benefit. We can say already now that we will adhere to this policy.

Mr Horst Sindermann said that Bulgaria's National Assembly and the G.D.R. Volkskammer maintain very good ties. He highly commended the international activities of Bulgaria as a Balkan country and as a member of the socialist community and stressed the importance of the idea, advanced by the Bulgarian Government and by Mr. Todor Zhivkov himself, on the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Balkans and the Bulgaro-Romanian initiative on chemical-free Balkans.

## CPSU, SRV Delegations Meet

AU031043 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Text] As is announced by Vasil Minkov from the International Press Center of the 13th BCP Congress, a meeting with delegates of the CPSU and of the Vietnam Communist Party, who are participating in the 13th BCP Congress, was held here this morning, which evoked great interest among the attending Bulgarian and foreign journalists.

Georgiy Razumovskiy, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, spoke on the results of the 27th CPSU Congress and on its historic importance for the further accelerated development of Soviet society and for the consolidation of international peace.

Georgi Razumovskiy pointed out the importance of the basic postulates contained in Comrade Todor Zhivkov's introductory speech and of the draft documents which are now discussed by the delegates to the 13th BCP Congress.

[Begin recording of Razumovskiy statement in Russian, fading into Bulgarian translation] Our unity is confirmed by the entire work of the 27th CPSU Congress and by the proceedings at the 13th BCP Congress, Georgi Razumovskiy stressed. Soviet-Bulgarian relations are developing confidently in the economic and in all other sectors, and generally speaking, we have all reasons to state that these relations are based on solid foundations and have good prospects for the future. The goal of the Soviet and Bulgarian Communists is one and the same in domestic policy -- namely to improve the people' well-being and to accelerate economic development. We also have a common goal in international affairs -- namely to [words indistinct]. In implementing all these goals we will also proceed side-by-side in the future, Georgi Razumovskiy, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, pointed out at the meeting held at the International Press Center of the 13th BCP Congress.

## CSSR's Indra on Zhivkov' s Speech

LD031332 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1200 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Text] Bulgaria -- Alois Indra, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and chairman of the Federal Assembly, heading the CPCZ delegation to the 13th Bulgarian Communist Party Congress, in an interview for Bulgarian television spoke highly of the first day's proceedings of the Bulgarian communist party congress. He stated that on the basis of a thorough analysis, Todor Zhivkov's opening speech realistically outlined the concrete prospects for the further accelerated construction of advanced socialist society in Bulgaria with the fraternal cooperation of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. He emphasized that the Bulgarian Communist Party is setting the people of its country ambitious targets for the development of scientific and technical progress and for the rapid assimilation of its results in practice, and noted that Bulgaria has good prerequisites for attaining these targets.

## GDR's Jarowinsky Conveys Greetings

LD031533 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1354 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Text] Sofia, 3 Apr (ADN) -- On Thursday at the 13th BCP Congress, Werner Jarowinsky, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, conveyed cordial greetings from the GDR communists, the SED Central Committee and its general secretary, Erich Honecker, to the Bulgarian Communists and all Bulgarian working people.

Jarowinsky, head of the SED delegation at the congress, praised Bulgaria's extremely active role in the struggle for the safeguarding of peace and improving the international situation. The proposals for the creation of a zone free of nuclear weapons and chemical weapons and for the development of good-neighbor relations in the Balkans are of particular importance. They serve the same aim as that of the proposal submitted by the GDR for a zone free of chemical weapons in central Europe. He stressed that the peoples do not want to live in fear of the further stockpiling of new weapons systems, do not want the U.S. "star wars" plans or demonstration of military might, but a permamentaly secured peace.

The United States' recent nuclear test represents a great provocation to the international community and is strongly condemned worldwide, said Jarowinsky. Peace-loving mankind expects the U.S. Administration to utilize the offer which was again made by Mickhail Gorbachev in his latest statement and give a positive response to the proposals submitted in it. This is the most realistic way of ending the arms race.

At the side of the USSR and the other fraternal states, the GDR consistently works to ensure that peace in space and on earth is preserved. As a pillar of socialism and peace in Europe, it devotes every thing to ensuring that war will never again emanate from German soil, that especially in Europe, reliable guarantees for a peaceful fu-ure for people are established, said the speaker. As Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, said, regardless of matters which divide them, tose who are guided by reason and realism must unite together for action. In this sense the SED aims its efforts at contributing to a change for the better in international relations through an active dialogue with all forces who carry political responsibility.

In stark contrast to this are the secret agreements recently concluded by the FRG Government on participation in the U.S. "star wars" program, said the speaker. This burdens the negotiations between the Soviet Union and the United States, and will also complicate relations between the GDR and the other socialist countries and the FRG.

In conclusion, Werner Jarowinsky stated: the fraternal alliance and friendship between the SED and the BCP, between the peoples of the GDR and Bulgaria is firmer than ev er before.

## CPSU Delegation Visits Plants

AU031950 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Text] On 3 April the delegation of the CPSU to the 13th BCP Congress, led by Nikolay Ryzhkov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, acquainted itself with the activity of leading scientific-production units. The delegation was accompanied by Comrades Ognyan Doynov and Stoyan Markov. The representatives of the Soviet communists visited the Central Institute for Calculating Equipment, the Institute on Technical Cybernetics and Robotics at the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, and the Pravets City Scientific-Production Combine on Micro-Processing Equipment.

These leading units of the scientific-technical progress in Bulgaria are working in close integration with scientific institutes, departments, and ministries of the USSR.

COMMENTARY MADE ON FOREIGN DELEGATES' SPEECHES

AU040647 Sofia BTA in English 1951 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Text] Sofia, April 3 (BTA) -- Mrs Yordanka Bozhilova, our special correspondent to the 13th Congress of the BCP, has filed the following commentary:

Today the 13th Congress of the BCP went on under the sign of unanimous backing for the new party strategy of perfecting the socialist economy, of a comprehensive restructuring of the national economy on the basis of techno-scientific advances. The lofty goals which the current forum sets to Bulgaria's Communists and people have met with approval and (?support) not only from the congress delegates but also from the foreign guests.
The large number of foreign delegations is in itself evidence of the undoubted prestige which the BCP enjoys in the international communist and workers' movement. And the interest these delegations showed in the proceedings of the congress is evidence that the problems it discusses and solves transcend the confines of Bulgaria's national concerns to reach the level of the great goals of the entire socialist community, of all communist and workers' parties.

There is good reason for one such conclusion in the greetings addresses which the foreign guests delivered in the congress hall and at numerous rallies in the capital city. Bulgarian Communists value particularly the assessment contained in the address delivered yesterday by Mr. Nikolay Ryzhkov, Politburo member of the CC of the CPSU and chairman of the U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers.

The importance which the Soviet representative attached to the report of the CC of the BCP, to the opening speech of its secretary general Mr. Todor Zhivkov, to the delegates' statements, as well as to the overall efforts of the Bulgarian people along the road of socialist development, is already a measuring rod for the keen international interest in the policy chosen by the BCP. This appraisal was also observable in all greetings addresses to the congress delivered so far. Still more important is the fact that the universal acknowledgement for socialist Bulgaria's achievements comes side by side with the confidence in her future successes as outlined at the present congress.

The topics of friendship and cooperation, of the integration processes within the socialist community, of communist unity and solidarity in the struggle for peace and security were invariably present in the greetings addresses to the congress by the foreign guests. This is only natural, as these questions have occupied and will occupy a priority place in the foreign policy of the BCP, of Bulgaria. These key issues of the modern world are viewed by the representatives of the fraternal and friendly parties in a most direct connection with the latest Soviet peace initiatives which were most authoritatively reaffirmed from the rostrum of the recent 27th Congress of the CPSU.

Special attention in the documents of the BCP Congress is paid to the great importance of the struggle for radical disarmament and the elimination of the threat of a nuclear conflict, which has become more imminent as a result of the actions of the U.S., to the matters of equal security and the consolidation of the peaceful coexistence as a universal norm in the relations between the countries of different social order.

The foreign delegates assessed highly Bulgaria's initiatives on the turning of the Balkans into a a zone free of nuclear and chemical weapons. The delegates of those parties that are struggling in those parts of Central America and elsewhere in the world that are endangered by imperialism, spoke with gratitude about Bulgaria's internationalist solidarity. The delegates of the developing countries pointed to Bulgaria as the model of their future. Many delegates expressed their gladness over the release of the slandered Bulgarian national Sergey Antonov, who had become a prey to the foiled political provocation against Bulgaria and the socialist Community, masterminded by imperialism.

All these assessments of the foreign guests to the congress, spoke openly and sincerely are views from the, outside, both well-meaning and objective. Therefore these assessments can be considered absolutely true. They are also a stimulus to the Bulgarian Communist Party's future work.

AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL REBUKED FOR 'SLANDER'

AU021954 Paris AFP in English 1634 GMT Apr 86

[Text] Sofia, April 2 (AFP) -- Bulgaria Wednesday claimed it was slandered by an Amnesty International report alleging that hundreds of ethnic Turks were killed, imprisoned or forcibly resettled in Bulgaria in a campaign to stamp out their cultural identity.

The 40-page report by the London-based human rights group said over 100 ethnic Turks were killed by Bulgarian security forces during a campaign to force them to change to Bulgarian names.

The report acknowledged some of the death occurred "during armed clashes involving reciprocal violence." But in other cases, it said, "available information pointed to the deliberate killing of peaceful demonstrators."

It also quoted an eyewitness account of police with dogs and troops with tanks sweeping through an ethnic Turkish village in southern Bulgaria forcing new identity cards on all residents, imprisoning those who refused.

"These incidents never took place," said Boyan Traykov, head of the Bulgarian Government press agency, BTA. This is a benevolent, spontaneous and sincere process by persons who have taken cognizance of their Bulgarian origins."

"Amnesty International reports on our country have always been false," he added.

SINDERMANN CITED ON HONECKER VISIT TO FRG

LD021942 Hamburg DPA in German 1601 GMT 2 Apr 86

[Text] East Berlin 2 Apr (DPA) -- GDR People's Chamber President Horst Sindermann has spoken favorably of a visit by GDR state and party leader Erich Honecker to the FRG during the first half of this year. During a press briefing in East Berlin today Sindermann said the GDR would adhere to its intention to first wait for the 11th SED Congress which is to take place from the 17-21 April, then see about a visit by Honecker. Asked whether the visit would take place this year, Sindermann said he favored a Honecker trip to the FRG during the first half of the year.

Sindermann stressed the GDR's view that FRG participation in the U.S. research program for a missile defense in space (SDI) would not better intra-German relations. However, the GDR adhered to its policy that a partnership based on shared responsibility existed with the FRG to insure that peace emanates from German soil. He regretted the fact that the GDR's policy was burdened by measures by Bonn such as SDI participation.

Sindermann said that GDR sovereignty had to be fully recognized before GDR citizens travel opportunities to the West could be improved. It was high time for the Federal Government to remove the obstacles on the path of normalization, said the People's Chamber president. He cited the issue of the Elbe border and the registration office in Salzgitter as examples in this connection.

KRENZ CONFERS HONOR ON SEMICONDUCTOR WORKERS

LD032023 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1605 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Excerpts] Today the workers at the Frankfurt/Oder Semiconductor Works were presented with an honor banner for their efforts by Egon Krenz, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee. At the same time a new investment project was handed over.

The onetime cradle of the GDR microelectronics sector, the Frankfurt/Oder Semiconductor Works, today produces 75 percent of all switching circuits turned out in the GDR. Another step was made today with the putting into operation of the first preliminary stage of a new sector for the production of microelectronic components on the basis of 100-mm silicon wafers. The largest wafers processed so far were 76 mm in diameter.

Comrade Egon Krenz visited the new production sector and there was then a meeting at which a balance was drawn of the achievements of the workers in the party congress competition. Proportionately fulfilled annual plans in all important sections were recorded and in finished products for the population the figure was 118.2 percent. Egon Krenz today presented on SED Central Committee honor banner for these results and in particular for the efforts to introduce key technologies in our economy to the factory collective of the Frankfurt/Oder Semiconductor Works. He said:

[Begin recording] In the broad popular movement toward the 11th SED Congress, the slogan: My working place is my battle station for peace, has developed. This political attitude, which is also present in your collective, is proof of your experience and your recognition that under our workers and peasants power everyone has an influence through his work on the solution of the most important question, the most important task of the present, the securing of peace.

In view of the enormous arms arsenals in the world, there is no alternative for mankind except peaceful coexistence. To achieve it calls for a new political style in dealings with one another, as Comrade Gorbachev repeatedly stresses. It presumes realism, reason, and the sincere desire for constructive dialogue. And for that reason, dear friends and comrades, all our minds and energies must be directed at further strengthening the socialist social order in our country, because that is our sole, our most important contribution toward once and for all helping to ensure that peace persists. [applause] [end recording]

KROLIKOWSKI INAUGURATES PROJECT AT LEUNA COMBINE

LD022114 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1605 GMT 2 Apr 86

[Excerpts] Werner Krolikowski, member of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee and first deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, at noon today put into continuous operation at the Leuna Combine a significant intensification project for the complete material utilization of mineral oil residue. The Leuna workers are honorably fulfilling their party congress project and creating the preconditions for a considerable increase in production and the better provision of the economy. When handing over the plant complex, Werner Krolikowski said:

[Begin recording] Dear Leuna workers, dear Comrade Director General (?Erich Mutterliebe), comrades and friends: Two weeks before our 11th SED Congress and in honor of it, I am pleased to fulfill the task allotted to me of putting into continuous operation this latest plant project here at the Walter Ulbricht Leuna Combine, the complex project for the complete material utilization of mineral oil. [applause]

I see in this the outstanding fulfillment of a significant task set by the 10th SED Congress, for which I would like to congratulate and sincerely thank you all. I wish the collective that works here in this plant all the best in their work and lives, and of course outstanding performances daily to the glory of our socialist GDR. [end recording]

Shortly afterward, over 2,500 Leuna workers gathered for a meeting in [words indistinct]. The occasion was the presentation of an honor banner from the SED Central Committee to the working people of the combine for their outstanding competition results to mark the 11th SED Congress. These include in the first quarter of this year an overfulfillment of industrial goods production by 1.3 days, the implementation of 22 industrial robots, and exceeding finished products for the population by 1.5 million marks. Werner Krolikowski paid tribute to the efforts of the Leuna workers in fulfilling their demanding commitments, which are directed at strengthening socialism and securing peace.

[Begin recording] The pertinent workers' saying, by which the Leuna workers are also guided: My workplace is my battle station for peace, is a convincing expression of the complete agreement of the working people with our consistent policy of peace and socialism. On 29 March 1986, the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Mikhail Gorbachev, once again affirmed that the end of nuclear tests is the most realistic path to the end of the arms race. He proposed negotiating on this immediately with President Reagan and achieving agreements to this effect. The decisions to be expected from the 11th SED Congress, dear Leuna workers, will certainly unleash new creative initiatives in socialist competition, to the glory of the GDR, to strengthen socialism, and to secure peace. Allow me to present to you the well-earned honor banner of the SED Central Committee. [applause] [end recording]

## 41ST ANNIVERSARY OF LIBERATION CELEBRATED

### Losonczi Addresses Assembly

LD032047 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1000 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Speech by Pal Losonczi, president of the MSZMP Politburo, at National Assembly awards ceremony, place not specified, live; broadcast in progress]

[Excerpts] This brought into reality not only the centuries-old dream of our national independence, but it also opened up the prospect of social progress to our people. Looking back on the decades since then, we can state with satisfaction that we wrote the most beautiful pages of our country's history by creating Socialist Hungary, through our people's self-sacrificing work primarily, and also, not last but least, with the help of our friends, and among them mainly our Soviet friends; as a member of a community, the community of friendly socialist countries, which is also the main guarantee of our future development.

The knowledge that our liberator, the USSR, together with its allies, struggles unwaveringly both for the improvement of the international conditions of socialist building work and the acceleration of the internal development of the socialist world, gives us indispensable help for our work.

Among our domestic tasks an important goal is the perfection of the nation's political and social relations and of state life, the transformation of the economy into a more modern and efficient one, together with the enrichment of science and culture.

The outstanding stages in this process in recent times were the 13th MSMP Congress, the National Assembly and council elections, the Congress of the Patriotic People's Front, and the congresses of the trade unions. It is our important task to keep awake and turn to account the interest in politics and public affairs and the willingness to act to improve things which these political events affecting all our society kindled in our people; so that every Hungarian citizen can become an active participant in the shaping our our future.

Dear comrades. You who are present here have done a great deal in the service of these noble goals, by taking on in your own professions even more than the average in a manner worthy of praise. On the occasion of the 41st anniversary of our country's liberation, the Presidential Council recognizes this work by its awards and sincere esteem. You contributed with your achievements in your work as well as the personal example you have set to an ever-better implementation of the tasks. Your performance at the same time also demonstrates the efforts made by the community with which you work together daily. When I hand over to your with joy the beautiful tokens of recognition, the decorations, at the same time I convey the gratitude and esteem of the MSZMP Central Committee, the Presidential Council, and the Government for your work. I wish you all, from the bottom of my heart, further success, strength, good health and personal happiness. [applause]

### Lazar Attends Ceremony

LD021404 Budapest MTI in English 1121 GMT 2 Apr 86

[Text] Budapest, April 2 (MTI) -- On the occasion of the April 4 liberation of Hungary, eminent and merited artist medals were presented in Budapest's parliament Wednesday. The event was attended by Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, member of the Political Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Lenard Pal, secretary of the HSWP Central Committee, and Judit Dsehak, deputy chairwoman of the Council of Ministers. The honours were presented by Bela Kopeczi, minister of education and culture.

## Wreath Laying Ceremony

LD031525 Budapest MTI in English 1302 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Text] Budapest, April 3 (MTI) -- On the occasion of the 41st anniversary of Hungary's liberation, the Central Committee of the Hungarial People's Republic and the National Council of the Patriotic People's Front held wreath-laying ceremonies Thursday in Budapest, at the memorial of Soviet heroes in Szabadsag Square, and at the monument of Hungarian heroes in Hosok Square. In Szabadsag Square, the guard of honour of the Hungarian People's Army lined up for the ceremony. On behalf of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic and the Council of Ministers, wreaths were placed by Pol Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council, and Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers.

The wreath of the HSWP Central Committee was placed by Janos Kadar, general secretary of the HSWP, and Karoly Nemeth, deputy general secretary. Flowers were placed on behalf of the Budapest Embassy of the Soviet Union by Ambassador Boris Stukalin, Councillor Nikita Darchiev, and Colonel Vladimir Zotov, military and air attache. Wreaths were also placed on behalf of the National Council of the Patriotic People's Front by General Secretary Imre Pozsgay, on behalf of the Central Council of Hungarian Trade Unions by President Sandor Gaspar, on behalf of the Central Committee of the Communist Youth [word indistinc] on behalf of the Federation of Hungarian Resistance Fighters and Anti-Fascists by General Secretary Marton Ispanovics, on behalf of the Hungarian [word indistinct] Society by President Antal Apro; on behalf of the Hungarian Armed Forces by Colonel-General Ferenc Karpati, minister of defence; Janos Kamara, minister of home affairs; and Sandor Borbely, national commander of the Workers' Militia.

Wreaths were also placed at the monument of heroes who lost their lives for the liberation of Hungary by representatives of the Soviet Southern Army Group temporarily stationed in Hungary: Colonel-General Aleksey Demidov, Lieutenant General Anatoly Makunin and Brigadier General Yuriy Vodolzov. Flowers were also placed by representatives of the working collectives of Budapest units, institutions, offices and budapest students.

A ceremony was also held at Heroes' Square, at the monument of Hungarian heroes. The wreath of the Presidential Council and Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic was placed by Pal Losonczi and Gyorgy Lazar. On behalf of the HSWP central Committee, a wreath was placed by Janos Kadar and Karoly Nemeth.

Wreaths were placed on behalf of the diplomatic corps in Budapes by Pantelis Economou, ambassador of Greece; Wachi Kazuo, ambassador of Japan; Ondrej Durej, ambassador of the Czechoslovk,Socialist Republic; Brigadier General Jan Franko (engineer), military and air attache of the Embassy of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic' Colonel of the General Staff Peter Czak, military and air attache of the Embassy of the Republic of Austria; and colonel of the General Staff Ernest Kuhni, defence attache of the Swiss Embassy. Representatives of social and public organizations, and the Hungarian Armed forces also placed wreaths at the memorial. The wreath of the Soviet Southern Army Group temporarily stationed in Hungary was also placed.

Present at the wreath-laying ceremonies were: Gyorgy Aczel, Karoly Grosz, Ferenc Havasi, miklos Ovari, istvan Sarlos, Istvan Szabo -- members of the HSWP Political Committee; Andras Gyenes, president of the Central Control Commission; Janos Berecz, Istvan Horvath, Lenard Pal and Matyas Szuros -- secretaries of the central committee, and numberous members of the Central Committee, the Presidential Council and the government. Also present were several leading personalities of Hungarian political and social life, and numerous leaders of the Budapest diplomatic corps.

## Horvath Marks Anniversary

LD032143 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1715 GMT 3 Apr 86

["Festive greetings" by Istvan Horvath, secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, on the occasion of the 41st anniversary of the liberation of Hungary -- live or recorded]

[Text] Esteemed television viewers and radio listeners. We are preparing for a festive anniversary. Our country was liberated 41 years ago. It is now the 41st occasion that we celebrate the anniversary of regaining our national independence. Our homeland was kept alive, maintained and advanced through the suffering of a millenium by the work and the struggles of the people in overcoming immeasurable difficulties. The people waged its struggle for the independence and freedom of the nation through the centuries. We fought against the foreign invaders -- Germans, Tartars, Turks; we fought bitter wars of independence against the Hapsburg oppressors. During the present century, as a result of the sins and faults of the old ruling classes, we became involved in two world wars. Toward the end of the World War II, fascism turned our land into a battlefield.

On 4 April 1945, when the forces of the forces of the Soviet Army liberated the entire territory of Hungary from the German occupiers, a new history began. We do not forget, and appreciate within respect, the sacrifices made by those who participated in the liberation of our homeland. On this anniversary the Hungarian people turn to the Soviet people with true friendship and a heightened sense of occasion. Our people will preserve the memory of the liberators from generation to generation. After 1945 many old Hungarian dreams could be realized. What has been realized since then is the result of the hard work of the Hungarian people. Here, in the region of the Danube and the Tisza, where we have lived for more than a thousand years, where at one time it was thought that the grave could be perceived where a nation would disappear, for the last 4 decades, and now, the nation is building a new country for the present and future generations We can think with sober national pride and satisfaction of the irreversible fact that we have, in the words of the poet, fought our country from the depths. From the Hungary of the capitalists and landowners we have created the homeland of workers, peasants and intellectuals, the Hungarian People's Republic.

We have risen from among the ranks of the relatively backward countries to the ranks of the countries with a medium, developed economy; seceral branches of our industry and agriculture are among the best in the world. The people have also become richer, in material wealth, intellectually, and in terms of human relations. Our villages, towns, and the people living in them have, while preserving their traditional character, gained new features. The road which led us here was not an easy one. We have had to overcome not only our adversaries, the backwardness inherited from the past, but also our own faults, weaknesses, mistakes and human shortcomings as well. These decades have have been years of self-sacrificing struggle and tireless work; at the same time, however, these years have shown what the liberated Hungarian people are capable of. Dear viewers, dear listeners. During the past 4 decades our people have made tremendous progress along the road of socialism. We can recall our achievements with pride. We do not forget, but keeping our minds the lessons of the struggle and the work. In the course of 41 years there have been rich and lean. There have been successes and failures as well. The celebration of the 4 April anniversary has not always been the same. There were years when, because words differed from deeds, they appeared faded, and the practice, which did not honor the laws of reality and the rightful endeavors of the people, led to a weakening of the people's power in our country, endangering the cause of socialism. Our party, the MSZMP, has restored, strengthened, and is carefully cultivating the faith of the people of the country in the cause of socialism. This festive commemoration provides scope only for noting some of the experiences, the lessons on which this trust is based, by now lastingly and firmly.

Primarily it is based on the fact that we have learned that in our society it is not the people who exist for the party, but the party exists for the people. People do not live in order for us to experiment on them to find out what the ideal of socialism is like but, rather, socialism is good when it serves the good of the people. In other words, socialism exists for the people. The realization of political goals is not merely a narrow party interest, nor is it the narrow class interest of the working class; rather, it is work for the benefit of all people, all society.

The indispensable preconditions of our progress are the clear indication of the tasks involved in the building of the country, the unity of the party and the people, and the national consensus and joint action necessary for the attainment of the socialist goals. This is now every class and stratum of our society can join together in national unity. It is this policy of alliance that ensures the unity of all those who want the betterment of our country.

Our history also teaches us the lesson that without firm political power the socialist transformation of society cannot be realized. It is therefore important that state power, the Army, and the guardians of public order should protect and defend our country and our system in line with their purpose and profession. This is indispensable. However, we have also learned that this is not the most important means of achieving the stability of socialist society. That most important of our achievements, namely, that people regard socialism as their own goal and its construction as their own case, represents a much more noble support.

We are evaluating our situation realistically. Our transformed life is more beautiful and better than the old one, but we are fully aware that it is not yet what we would like it to be. These days there is more tension, both at home and in the world at large, than we were used to earlier. Although at home, our internal relations are not like a stormy sea, neither are they as calm as still water. We are grappling with difficult tasks. Hungary is now at the crossroads: We will either fall behind in the tremendously strong processes of the reorganization of the world economy, or we will close up in the unofficial but all too real race of countries.

The fundamental precondition of the advance of the country, of the welfare of families and individuals, of the further improving of the circumstances of life, is the acceleration of economic growth. If we do not produce more in a rational manner, if we do not achieve greater profits through our economic activities, we will not be able to fulfill our needs and solve the accumulated tension, even with a more just distribution.

As a result of the consolidation-orientated economic policy of recent years, we have brought about the conditions for moving our economy onto the path of more rapid growth and development. By fulfilling our economic plans, we can ensure that the period of the gathering of strength will be followed by a time of growth, and that the standard of living will improve, modestly but more perceptibly.

It is for this reason, and not to make changes for their own sake, that we have committed ourselves to reforming our system of economic management and its further development. We have to work on this consistently in the future.

My esteemed fellow patriots. If, from our country, we look at the world and view the sky of international relations, we see that while living in a harrassed world, owing to the irresponsibility of extremist imperialist circles, mankind has reached a dangerous point. We see also that, as a result of increasing Soviet initiatives, the clouds may be disbursed, although the sky has not yet become clear. Together with our allies we struggle to enter the next millenium without nuclear weapons. We Hungarians in this struggle are standing on the right side, on the side of those fighting for peace. The highest guarantee of our national independence and social elevation is our cooperation and friendship with the socialist world and its principal force, the Soviet Union. It was in the knowledge of this that our attention and sympathy were directed at the 27th CPSU Congress, which was of world political significance.

Our endeavors are aimed at friendship and goodneighborliness with all the countries along our borders. We share a common past with a large number of these countries, and our allies are among them. We believe that we cannot continue relations with our good neighbors by raking over the real or imagined hurts of the distant and recent past, and we can carry on only in a way in which we prosper together, respect each other, recognize the mutual right to exist and the right to existence of the national minorities on both sides of the border. It is for this reason that we wish the national minorities living in our countries should strengthen the ties between us. In this way the old desire to proceed independently or jointly, while overcoming the scorn suffered by the peoples along the Danube's banks, which affects us all, may be fulfilled.

My esteemed friends. Our goals and endeavors are socialist and internationalist because they are built on the internationally valid principles and experiences of the socialist revolution. However, at the same time, they are Hungarian and national goals and endeavors because they have been growing out of the soil of our homeland and because they serve the prosperity of our country. We trust and we can trust that our hopes will not be infertile and that our endeavor will not be made in vain. Our aims are realistic, but we must work hard for them. The party and the people are not looking at the tasks awaiting solution with blindfolded eyes. The party and the people of the coungry will not be idle in the future; we will continue to be capable of action, viewing initiatives as carrying the seeds of the future. It is in the spirit of these thoughts that we are celebrating -- in the series of excellent spring anniversaries of our history, as a red letter holiday of the people and of the homeland -- the great day of the birth of Hungarian freedom: 4 April.

LAZAR, MARJAI HOLD MEETING WITH FRG'S VOGEL

LD031636 Budapest MTI in English 1540 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Text] Budapest, April 3 (MTI) -- Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, met Bernhard Vogel, minister-president of the Rhineland-Palatinate Land of the Federal Republic of Germany, in Budapest Thursday. Also present at the cordial meeting was Deputy Prime Minister Jozsef Marjai, and Ernst-Friedrich Jung, ambassador of the FRG to Hungary.

PAP REPORTS URBAN NEWS CONFERENCE 2 APRIL

LD021519 Warsaw PAP in English 1352 GMT 2 Apr 86

[By Janusz Dworecki and Jerzy Redlich]

[Text] Warsaw, April 2 -- Poland's complete support for Mikhail Gorbachev's proposals, Marian Orzechowski's visit to the FRG and hope for lasting improvement in bilateral relations, Stoessel's unofficial visit to Poland, to see the pope's visit serving the consolidation of Poland's position worldwide -- these are the main topics of the weekly conference held by government press spokesman Minister Jerzy Urban.

At the start of the conference, Minister Urban made the following statement: "On behalf of all the authorities of the Polish state, I am authorized to state that we voice complete support for the latest Soviet proposals presented by CPSU CC General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev, March 29. "The Polish people and Poland's authorities received with disappointment reports on the initially negative response by the U.S. President to the Soviet proposals to further extend moratorium on nuclear explosions if the U.S. also stops them and to hold a Gorbachev-Reagan meeting in the nearest future to reach agreement on reciprocal, durable and controlled stopping of nuclear explosions. Together with a majority of governments of the world and all peoples of the world, we expect a change in the attitude of the U.S. Administration for a one to promote peace rather than destruction".

Next, Minister Urban made a statement on Minister Marian Orzechowski's visit to the FRG: "The visit by Poland's Foreign Minister Marian Orzechowski to the FRG, to be paid April 7-9, is the first official visit by a Polish foreign minister to the FRG after a several-year break. We treat it as a sign of evident animation of political dialogue, including the inter-governmental one, expressed by Minister Genscher's working visit here in 1985 or Vice-Premier Szalajda's recent talks in Bonn.

"During the visit, Minister Orzechowski is to hold talks with a number of leading FRG statesmen. We expect views will be exchanged to define the present state and think over the possibilities of attaining progress in mutual relations after the period of some stagnation. It is the intention of the Polish side to create conditions for lasting improvement and all-round development of bilateral relations on the basis of full implementation of the treaty of December 7, 1970 and consequences stemming thereof. The visit by the Polish foreign minister becomes all the more significant as it will take place in the period particularly significant for further shaping of international situation. These problems will also be discussed during the talks."

Next, the government spokesman expressed his opinion on some of the statements made by Western mass media on Polish topics. Urban termed the revelations made by French citizen Lazar a revolting rubbish. While being in a Polish prison, Lazar allegedly saw cases of torturing prisoners. The AFP has spread these fabrications, not even trying to check them. The spokesman added that despite what is propagated in the West, Lazar was tried in Poland for financial offences without any political implications. A report by the Swedish paper EXPRESSEN, alleging that a portrait of Father Popieluszko's assassin hung on the wall in one of the militia's stations, is also a lie.

Recently, Radio Free Europe broadcast a thriller-news that Julian Krzywicki, sentenced for one year in jail for drinking at workplace, was allegedly beaten up to death by militiamen in a prison cell. The truth is the following: Krzywicki died under arrest but of heart attack, which follows from an investigation instituted by the public prosecutor's office.

The spokesman said by the by that questions of prisoners in Poland were the main sphere of interest of Western correspondents. An analysis shows that out of the 100 questions asked the spokesman at his conference by representatives of the 5 greatest Western news agencies, over 35 concerned the fates of prisoners sentenced for non-criminal offences. Therefore, Poland is obsessively portrayed as a country of political prisoners.

Minister Urban was asked to comment on Primate Jozef Glemp's statements om his meeting with Wojciech Jaruzelski. The spokesman said he learnt about Cardinal Glemp's wish to meet the president of the Council of State from foreign press. Gen. Jaruzelski considered hitherto meetings useful. Now, I do not know yet W. Jaruzelski's stand on the Polish primate's wish.

One of the questions concerned Pope John Paul II's possible visit to Poland next year. We know, the spokesman said, that the Pope voiced such a desire. The Polish pope is a guest whom the authorities of Poland, his homeland, wish to receive with respect and hospitality. However, the Hol See has not yet started talks with Polish authorities on how to plan this journey, its date and programme. It lies in the interests of the Polish state and nation that a possible visit by the head of the Roman-Catholic Church to his homeland should bring on progress in consolidating national agreement and uniting Poles around matters most important for Poland and should contribute to stability and development of positive values in the life of our society.

The visit should also serve to strengthen Poland's position worldwide. We want the possible visit to be preceded by the work to create the most favourable conditions for its course. The preparations should be directed, among other things, to counteract everything that disturbs the state-church relations.

It would be very good if the visit passed in an atmosphere free of such facts and events which bring on conflict situations between the church and the state and burden the mutual relations, which is inconsistent with the interest of the state and church. An example is provided by the abusing of religious places and activities for the purpose of political struggle against the Polish state. Another example is provided by the militant clericalism of some priests, the violation of the principle of the separation of the church from the state, the lay character of schooling included, hitting out at the ideals of tolerance, the attempts at inciting antagonisms in society over the world outlooks. Given the goodwill of the church authorities in Poland, upon which we do count, this needful preparatory work for the pope's visit may and should be done, Min. Urban stressed.

One of the questions reverted to the alleged case of polling Polish teachers for their religious beliefs, which was so publicized in the West. Such a survey was not conducted. Teachers of only one school in Bialystok were asked how they were consolidating the lay character of the school. That was done on the school's initiative. None of the central or local authorities did recommend holding any survey of that type.

Asked about a possible visit by W. Jaruzelski to Italy, J. Urban said that such a visit was not planned in the nearest future. He added, however, that the Polish-Italian relations were developing favourably and it was the intention of the Polish authorities to see them further developed. These relations are also the topic of the work by, among others, diplomats. These relations may and should reach the stage when useful will become the exchange of visits at the highest level. However, all actual speculations on this topic are groundless.

Asked whether Poland changed her stand on the zones of territorial waters in the world in connection with the conflict off the coasts of the Libyan Jamahiriya, Minister Urban said: "We adhere to solutions contained in the 1982 convention on the Law of the Sea. As for concrete issues of historic character, the questions related to the limits of territorial waters are solved among states concerned." In this concrete case, disputes on territorial waters are out of the question in view of a great distance between the Libyan Jamahiriya and the U.S., the spokesman added.

At the request of one of the correspondents Urban discussed a visit by former U.S. Ambassador to Poland Walter Stoessel. This was an unofficial visit, during which the guest met W. Jaruzelski, the spokesman remarked. At Stoessel's request, both sides agreed not to give publicity to the visit, as making a sensation out of W. Stoessel's arrival and talks with the president of the Council of State is unjustified, Urban stressed.

One of the questions concerned drug legal regulations in connection with a postulate to ban the growing of poppy in Poland. Minister Urban answered that the problem was solved by the law on fighting drug addiction. On the other hand, with regard to the cultivation of poppy, steps are under consideration so as to impede the production of drugs made of poppy straw.

Asked about Poland's stand on establishing close relations between the CMEA and EEC, Minister Urban said Poland came out for establishing such ties, although they cannot immediately be close. Establishing ties between the communities does not mean, however, elimination of bilateral economic relations between sovereign states, which is suggested sometimes by Western commentators.

Minister Urban denied that the newly-founded community of metallurgical enterprises does not allegedly correspond to the economic reform assumptions. The creation of the communities of this type lies within the discretion of enterprises which associate themselves. So, this is in rapport with the spirit and letter of the reform.

Asked if the national trade union agreement, OPZZ, has been given the answer to their letter concerning the increased worktime for miners, J. Urban gave an affirmative answer. The answer specified the social-political reasons which make the Saturday work necessary, particularly in the raw-prime-materials industries, as well as listing the regulations on the basis of which the worktime has been extended. In their message the government ask the trade union movement to understand these necessities.

One of the questions suggested that the Central State Administration increased in number this year. The spokesman denied that, giving the following data: In 1986, the number of employees at the ministries and central offices dropped by an average of 6 per cent, in the ministries which were merged together - by 13-16 per cent.

## MESSNER, DOBRACZYNSKI AT PRON-GOVERNMENT MEETING

LD031625 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Text] A joint meeting of the government and Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth (PRON) Executive Committee Presidiums are assessing the implementation of citizens' proposals presented during the Sejm election campaign. Taking party are Zbigniew Messner and Jan Dobraczynski. Among the thousands of postulates and proposals, the majority have been directed to territorial bodies of the state administration. The government has placed them under the obligation to examine and implement the proposals carefully. These matters are also currently of interest to PRON cells and councils, which treat the implementation of pre-election proposals as one of the tests of the movement's credibility.

It is worth recalling that the government Presidium has already, on 13 January, concerned itself with pre-election proposals, directing them to individual central departments. The purpose of today's meeting of the government and PRON Executive Committee Presidiums is the establishment of principles for the constant, joint analysis of the implementation of pre-election postulates.

### Executive Committee Views Tasks

LD031951 Warsaw PAP in English 1903 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Text] Warsaw, April 3 -- The Executive Committee of the National Council of PRON (Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth) assessed here today the state of the realization of PRON National Council's resolution on the tasks facing the movement in putting to life moral rebirth and social civil education.

The Executive Committee of PRON's National Council adopted a stand holding that the agreements contained in the council's resolution from June, 1983 "on the tasks of PRON in realizing moral rebirth and social civil education" have not lost their validity and that their implementation should continue to be a significant element of the work carried out by PRON. It recalled the importance of such PRON initiatives as the national movement for assisting schools, the forum of the young generation, the forum of social-catholic thought and other forms of dialogue-style meetings.

The committee agreed with the stand adopted by the legislative and law abidingness commission of PRON's National Council and decided to advance to the Constitutional Tribunal a motion on examining the correspondence of executive acts and the law on education in sobriety and countering alcoholism.

A stand taken by the Executive Committee of PRON's National Council concerning the implementation of tasks contained in PRON's electoral declaration and the realization of motions and postulates voiced during the electoral campaign to the Sejm (Polish parliament) was also adopted.

### Czyrek Participates

LD022133 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 2 Apr 86

[Text] A meeting of collective members of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth [PRON] has been held at the organization's headquarters. The meeting discussed the theses and party draft program for the 10th congress. During the discussions, in which Jozef Czyrek participated, it was emphasized that the party program is an issue which concerns us all. Its fulfillment will depend to an equal degree on party and non-party members. This is why discussion of this document should encompass all society: Every initiative is therefore valuable.

FURTHER ON GNA PROCEEDINGS; AGENDA CITED

AU031600 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1445 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 3/4/1986 -- The proceedings of the Ninth Grand National Assembly's [GNA], Third Session started in the presence of the general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Nicolae Ceausescu, on Thursday, April 3.

The session's agenda includes questions relating to the achievement of a new quality in all fields of activity, aimed at an optimal fulfillment of the state plan for 1986 and for the whole five-year period.

Along with President Nicolae Ceausescu, Elena Ceausescu, Constantin Dascalescu, Iosif Banc, Virgil Cazacu, Lina Ciobanu, Ion Coman, Nicolae Constantin, Ion Dinca, Miu Dobrescu, Ludovic Fazekas, Alexandrina Cainuse, Manea Manescu, Paul Niculescu, Constantin Olteanu, Gheorghe Oprea, Gheorge Pana, Dumitru Popescu, Gheorghe Radulescu, Ilie Verdet took seats in the official lodges.

Besides deputies, CC of the RCP and government members, executives of central institutions, of mass and public organizations, working people's representatives, Romanian scientists and men of letters, artists were invited to attend as guests.

Present were also heads of diplomatic missions accredited to Romania, as well as foreign press correspondents.

Nicolae Giosan, Grand National Assembly Chairman, opened the works.

Upon a proposal set forth by the Grand National Assembly Bureau, the following agenda was adopted for the current session:

1.- Bill of the Single Economic and Social Development Plan of the Socialist Republic of Romania for 1986-1990.
2.- Bill of the Agriculture and Food Industry Development Plan of the Socialist Republic of Romania over 1986-1990.
3.- The Council of Ministers' Report on the Fulfillment of the country's Single Economic and Social Development Plan in the First Semester of 1986 and Measures for the Fulfillment of the Provisions Under the Plan for 1986.
4.- Bill of the Personnel's Remuneration by Overall and Direct Agreement.
5.- Grand National Assembly's Declaration on the International Year of Peace.
6.- Bills Concerning the Approval of Decrees Containing Binding Norms Issued by the State Council After the Grand National Assembly's Second Session.

The bills included at items one and two on the agenda are being examined now, and they will be endorsed by the relevant GNA standing commissions.

Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the Socialist Republic of Romania, read the Council of Ministers' report on the Fulfillment of the Country's Single Economic and Social Development Plan in the First Semester of 1986 and the Measures for the Fulfillment of the Provisions Under the Plan for 1986.

Numerous deputies took the floor during the general debates on the report.

## Dascalescu Report

AU031902 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1806 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 3/4/1986 -- On April 3, 1986, Romanian Premier Constantin Dascalescu read before the Romanian parliament the Council of Ministers' report on the fulfillment of the country's economic and social development plan in the first three months of 1986, showing that the activity carried on during that period had resulted in the fulfillment and overfulfilment of the industrial production planned for the first three months, and that the additional production scored was worth 40 billion lei more than that turned out in the first three months of 1985.

Although a balance-of-trade surplus has been achieved in the first three months of 1986, the export plan for the period has not been fulfilled, the speaker pointed out.

Next, the Romanian premier set forth a package of measures that must be taken by all economic ministries, industrial central departments and enterprises to provide for the rhythmical fulfillment of all the indicators planned for 1986, in conditions of higher quality and economic efficiency. The indicators for the current year, he said, are somewhat higher that the provisions for the ongoing five-year plan period spanning 1986-1990, because they include the recouping of shortfalls in 1985.

## 3 April Afternoon Session

AU031858 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1809 GMT 3 Apr 86

["Proceedings of the Grand National Assembly (GNA) Session Part II" -- AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 3/4/1986 -- When proceedings were resumed on April 3 in the afternoon, general discussions continued on the Council of Ministers' report on the fulfillment of the plan in the first three months of 1986.

At the end of the debates, the Grand National Assembly unanimously endorsed the resolution on that report.

Next, Maxim Berghianu, labcur minister, read the rationale of the bill of the personnel's remuneration on an overall- and direct-agreement-basis. The report of the GNA standing commissions which approved the bill was read by Iuliana Bucur, secretary of the Commission for Industry and Economic-Financial Activity.

Several deputies took the floor on this item on the agenda. After the discussion by articles, the Grand National Assembly unanimously endorsed the law on the personnel's remuneration on an overall- and direct-agreement-basis, with certain amendments proposed by deputies. The session's proceedings continue.

## State Council Changes

AU040937 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 0800 GMT 4 Apr 86

[Excerpt] Proceedings of the Third Great National Assembly Session of the ninth legislation were resumed in Bucharest this morning. The arrival of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and of Comrade Elena Ceausescu was greeted with loud and prolonged applause by deputies and guests. At the proposal of the GNA Burea, the agenda was completed with the following point: Changes in the composition of the State Council.

Since Comrades Vasile Milea and Gheorghe Pana were appointed as ministers and became members of the government, their release from the function as members of the State Council was proposed. In accordance with the provisions of the GNA operational regulation, Comrades Constantin Olteanu and Dumitru Velicu's election as members of the State Council was proposed. The GNA has unanimously voted for these changes. Then the newly elected members of the State Council took the oath of allegiance and devotion for the SR of Romania.

U.S. BUSINESSMEN MEET PRESS BEFORE DEPARTURE

AU031602 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1520 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 3/4/1986 -- A group of businessmen from the United States of America, led by George G. Gellert, Atlanta Corporation president, deputy chairman of the Romanian-American Economic Council, have paid a visit to Romania over the last few days.

Before leaving, members of the group met with representatives of the leading newspapers, the Romanian News Agency AGERPRES and the Romanian radio and television.

In their statements, the U.S. businessmen highly assessed their interview with President Nicolae Ceausescu, showing that it had been a great opportunity for a better knowledge of Romania, of its policy of steady economic development, of the efforts the Romanian state deploys internationally in favour of peace, understanding and unhampered collaboration. Sharon Rosner mentioned that during the interview they had been granted they had learnt more than they had ever known before about Romania, and that President Nicolae Ceausescu had made a point of paramount significance, namely, the need for each state's independence to be observed in cooperative relations.

The U.S. businessmen pointed out that the interchange of views which the visit had occasioned had been extremely useful and apt to boost bilateral commercial exchanges. They expressed their conviction that premises were provided for 1986 to be the best year regarding both a growing volume and a better financial performance of Romanian-U.S. exchanges.

George Gellert, Atlantic Corp. president, pointed out that everyone who had relations with Romania was delighted by the Romanian people and had only words of praise. He further showed Romania to be a fair partner who is never reluctant to fulfill the obligations assumed.

In context, the speakers showed that the U.S. companies were vitally interested in concluding long-term business agreements with Romania, asserting, therefore, their resolve to everything they could for Congress to understand the importance of commercial ties with Romania, placing emphasis on the need to eliminate any kind of barrier in the way of a smooth unfolding and expansion of American-Romanian economic relations.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS SPOKESMAN CONDEMNS TWA INCIDENT

LD031427 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1354 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Text] Belgrade, April 3 (TANJUG) -- Yesterday's explosion in the TWA airplane flying from Athens to Cairo was condemned by a Yugoslav Foreign Secretariat spokesman as an impermissible and senseless act. Aleksandar Stanic said the report on the explosion was received with concern and regret in Belgrade. He recalled that Yugoslavia consistently opposes all forms of terrorism.

Responding to foreign correspondents's questions on Kurt Waldheim's past, the spokesman said he had nothing to add to the statement to TANJUG's diplomatic editor on March 28 relating to the publication in the press of a document sent by Yugoslavia to the U.N. War Crimes Commission in January 1948 when he said no new facts were available. In the March 28 statement, the spokesman also said that some newspapers are attempting to involve Yugoslavia in the Austria presidential election campaign. He underlined that "The elections in friendly and neighboring Austria are the affairs of Austria and the Austrian people."

TANJUG REPORTS XIANNIAN-VLAJKOVIC TALKS IN BEIJING

LD031158 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1158 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Text] Beijing, 3 Apr (TANJUG) -- Presidents Li Xiannian and Radovan Vlajkovic today judged that relations between China and Yugoslavia are good and comprehensive and are developing along the road of constant progress. There are no outstanding issues in relations between the two countries. In fact, the only question raised was how to promote the comprehensive nature of the relations and enrich their substance.

This is reported to be the main conclusion reached during today's talks between Li Xiannian and Radovan Vlajkovic, which lasted for 3 and 1/2 hours. Journalists were told that the talks were exceptionally cordial, thorough, direct, and informal. The talks, which took place in the All-China People's Congress building, were attended on the Yugoslav side by Raif Dizdarevic, Mijat Sukovic, Zvone Dragan -- the SFRY ambassador in Beijing -- and other officials; and on the Chinese side by Wu Xueqian, state councillor and minister for foreign affairs; State Councillor Zhang Jingfu; and Xie Li, the Chinese ambassador in Belgrade.

President Li Xiannian reiterated that China regards its relations with Yugoslavia highly and that it attaches great importance to them. Recalling the earlier period when relations between the two countries followed a "zig-zag road," he said that today they are developing along a "wide road" of continuity and stability. In both sides' view the positive development in relations between the two countries was considerably helped by meetings between Yugoslav and Chinese top officials, from the big opening of 1977 when President Tito visited Beijing onward.

Explaining that sometime this year another top-level Chinese-Yugoslav meeting is envisaged, Radon Vlajkovic, on behalf of the SFRY Presidency, invited the PRC president to visit Yugoslavia. The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

The impression gained after today's dialogue is that Yugoslav-Chinese cooperation is being constantly diversified by the exchange of experiences drawn from the socialist development so far. In this context, President Li noted that Yugoslavia was the first country to introduce wide-ranging reforms, to open up to the world, and the first to embark upon its own way of building socialsim.

The prospects for the further development of economic relations occupied an important place in the present Yugoslav-Chinese talks. Successful results have been achieved in this sphere in the last two years, but the two sides agreed that not all possibilities have been exhausted. In view of the fact that both countries are pursuing the policy of independence, preservation of peace, and cooperation between all countries and peoples, the two leaders called for strengthening of their cooperation on the international scene. In this context President Li said that China is an independent and Yugoslavia a nonaligned country.

The two presidents conducted an extensive exchange of views about the issues of peace and security in the world, East-West relations, disarmament, the role of the Nonaligned Movement on the international political scene, and about the North-South and South-South dialogue.

Voicing their support for a dialogue between the two superpowers, Li and Vlajkovic also advocated the participation of all countries in the process of detente and security in the world. It has been learned that the PRC president said the following in that context: "When the great powers are quarelling, they harm the interests of the entire world. The fate of the world, however, cannot be left in the hands of the big ones alone; we all must have a say in it."

In the course of the talks, reference was also made to the Mediterranean and the Near East, the war between Iran and Iraq, to other trouble spots in the world, and to the position of the developing countries. Particular attention was attracted by the two presidents' view that debts must be repaid but that, at the same time, conditions must be created that will make it easier for them to do so.

During the talks China reiterated its support for the policy as pursued by the movement of nonaligned countries, which is based on independence and self-reliance. According to sources close to two delegations, information about internal trends in the two countries was also exchanged.

## Economic Cooperation Talks

LD031833 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1704 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Text] Beijing April 3 (TANJUG) -- President of the Yugoslav State Presidency Radovan Vlajkovic met with Chinese Prime Minister Zhao Ziyang here this afternoon. During the one-hour talk, they reviewed ways for furthering stable and long-term economic relations between the two countries.

Vlajkovic and Zhao upheld the commitment to promote advanced forms of economic cooperation with a view to increasing its scope and stability. They noted that bilateral economic relations have markedly improved over the past two years. Bilateral economic relations were also discussed by Yugoslav Deputy Prime Minister Mijat Sukovic and Director of the People's Bank of China Chen Muhua.

Following the talks, the two sides will specify how and when they will launch concrete industrial cooperation and coproduction projects. The Chinese side recently proposed that a number of projects be chosen which would promote economic relations. The Yugoslav side made several offers in this context.

During a two-hour talk today, Yugoslav Foreign Secretary Raif Dizdarevic and his Chinese counterpart Wu Xueqian discussed several international issues and Yugoslavia's and China's activities at the international level.

Dizdarevic favourably assessed China's policy of opening towards the world and its active participation in international affairs. He also informed Wu about the preparations of the Nonaligned Movement for its forthcoming meetings - the ministerial meeting in New Delhi and the summit in Harare.

PLANINC RECEIVES UN ECONOMICS OFFICIAL

LD031252 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1021 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Text] Belgrade 3 Apr (TANJUG) -- Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, today received Klaus Sahlgren, executive secretary of the UN Economic Commission for Europe, who is paying a visit to Yugoslavia at the invitation of the Federal Executive Council.

In the course of talks attended by Gavro Cerovic, assistant federal secretary for foreign affairs; Aleksandar Vacic, deputy director of a commission's department; and Nobuaki Oda, director of the UN Information Center in Yugoslavia; attention was focused on the commission's activities in promoting economic cooperation in Europe. The president of the Federal Executive Council called for an increased UN role in efforts to consolidate positive trends in all forms of cooperation in the world. She emphasized Yugoslavia's efforts in various forums and international meetings aimed at establishing, on the basis of the developed and developing countries' common points, measures for achieving a more equitable multilateral economic cooperation in Europe and in the world as a whole, and cooperation and free domination of bloc approaches.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL ADOPTS CRITERIA FOR AID

LD032118 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1631 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Text] Belgrade 3 Apr (TANJUG) -- The Federal Executive Council, at a session presided over by Milka Planinc, today approved a draft decision on the criteria and indicators for establishing the degree of development of socialist republics and autonomous provinces and borderline values for determining the economically insufficiently developed republics and Kosovo.

According to the draft for establishing the degree of economic development of the republics and provinces, after 1990 two criteria will be used as a basis: the development of production forces and results of the activity of production forces. With these criteria, the following indicators would be used: Social product of the entire economy per capita, the degree of employment in social sector shown through the number of employed per thousand inhabitants capable of work, and the purchasing value of active basic means in the social sector of the economy per inhabitant capable of work. To establish the degree of economic development and assess possibilities for the development of the republics and provinces, other indicators taking into account specific characteristics of the economic structure and other significant elements for assessing development possibilities will also be used.

A proposal was also put forward for borderline values for every indicator below which the republics or provinces should be treated as insufficiently developed. For a social product of the entire economy per capita this would be 70 percent of the country's average. For the degree of employment in social sector, shown by the number of employed per thousand inhabitants capable of work it would be 80 percent of the country's average, and for the purchase value of active basic means in the social sector of the economy per inhabitant capable of work, it would be 70 percent of the country's average.

For establishing economically insufficiently developed republics and provinces in a particular planning period, total material and financial possibilities of the development of each one in particular would be assessed.

When an economically insufficiently developed republic or province reaches the borderline value in two of the three indicators, and one of them is the social product per capita, a transitional period would be introduced, and during this period, and on the basis of assessing development possibilities, the volume of stimulating measures would gradually be reduced in accordance with its total material and financial possibilities of development.

On the basis of comments made by the Committee for Health of the Federal Chamber of the SFRY Assembly, during a discussion of the proposed law on marketing drugs. the Federal Executive Council approved the proposed amendment. The Federal Executive Council also took stands in connection with a proposal of the republican and provincial assemblies on the draft law on joining the Yugoslav Chamber of Economy.

In view of the fact that both fixed and fluctuating interest rates have been increased, the Federal Executive Council, in accordance with the adopted policy of interest rates, passed a decision that interest on arrears for financial obligations resulting from the agreement on the economy should be increased from 80 to 86 percent.

The Federal Executive Council approved the proposed law on the ratification of international telecommunication convention with its supplements, which was adopted on 6 November 1982 in Nairobi, and ratified several international agreements.

'MAJOR DIFFERENCES' IN INCREASED PERSONAL INCOMES

LD031956 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1834 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Text] Belgrade, April 3 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavs' purchasing power rose 10.8 percent in the January-February period, said representatives of the federal government at a session of the Assembly of Yugoslavia's Finance Committee today. There were major differences in the rise of real personal incomes in Yugoslavia's republics. In Slovenia, for example, they rose by 17.8 percent, and in Montenegro by just 1.9 percent compared to last December.

The latest statistics show that, out of Yugoslavia's 23-million population, slightly over 6,600,000 are employed. Government representatives said that earnings outside regular jobs rose at a nominal rate of 123 percent in January and February, which means that they actually increased more than 40 percent when the current inflation rate is taken into account. They also said that retail sales in January were 15.7 percent, and in February 7 percent up on December.

TANJUG REPORTS ON LCY DRAFT RESOLUTIONS

LD031705 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1147 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Text] Belgrade, 3 Apr (TANJUG) -- The main assumption of the draft resolution on the realization of freedoms, rights, and responsibilities of man and citizen in a socialist self-managing system is that the social character and the real dimensions of human rights and freedoms are determined primarily by the position of man in work, in production relations.

In accordance with the program orientations of developing a society in which the "free development of every individual will be the condition of free development for all," the LCY in the draft resolution for the 13th congress devotes greatest attention to the realization and promotion of freedoms and rights of man and citizen in our country. In this document it is pointed out that the historical meaning, social character, and the real dimensions of human rights and freedoms primarily determine the position of man in work and production relations in society.

"It is possible to speak about true human freedom only when people work creatively and jointly manage human issues, when man in a self-managing way decides about conditions, means, and results of his work and life," it is said in the draft congress resolution on realizing freedoms, rights, and responsibilities of man and citizen in socialist self-managing socity. For the LCY, it is pointed out in this document, human rights are the essential question of the development of production relations and socialist self-managing democracy.

From this position, the freedom and rights of man in socialist self-management are not the result of the system. Rather, they are its bases and its historical meaning. Therefore, for the LCY, not only are the freedom and rights of man a program objective, but also the basis of practical activity, while the degree of their realization is one of the basic criteria in assessing total social results of socialist development. However, a negative tendency to politicize human freedoms and rights, and attempts to turn them into a polygon of competitions among blocs are increasingly more prominent in the world.

For the LCY, it is said in the draft resolution, the realization of human freedom is the continuation of the most progressive trends and achievements of the centuries-long struggle of humankind and a condition for realizing relations in which human happiness in the prerequisite of a happy society. Based on this concept, our entire socioeconomic and political system is in the service of man and satisfying his interests and needs for free life, work, and creativity. Therefore, it is pointed out, in order to realize the relations of freedom through the development of production relations and democratic social relations, it is necessary to overcome opposition by individuals and society, as well as negations of personality and its total submission to abstract general interests.

The LCY can realize its historical role only through permanent struggle for the realization of the principle that the border line between the freedom and right of man in socialism is in his obligation to respect the freedom and rights of the other, and on this basis, the created unity of freedom, rights, and responsibilities.

With respect to multinational community, of particular significance is to ensure the full freedom of man to express his national affiliation, cherish and develop his national culture and identity, and to realize the relations of equality in all areas of social life.

One of the key assumptions of the draft resolution is that the position of human equality in socioeconomic and political relations should not be under threat, nor should his possibilities to realize his rights and interests on the entire territory of the country be limited.

In conditions of social crisis, however, it is said in the draft document on human rights and freedoms, antiself-management forces appear on the scene and try to represent themselves as the "proponents of struggle for realizing human freedoms and rights." However, for the LCY, any kind of reactionary aspirations and objectives are unacceptable, no matter under what "freedom-loving" or "democratic" excuses they are hidden. "In socialist self-managing society there can be no freedom for the enemies of freedom," the draft resolution states.

Only the working class, in association with all working people of towns and villages, represents a social force that can ensure development toward the association of free producers, instead of a class-ridden society. For the LCY the essential orientation remains that "there can be no socialism without human freedom, nor is the real freedom of man, as social being in the modern world, possible without a struggle for realizing socialist society."

## CROATIAN CANDIDATES FOR FEDERAL CHAMBER LISTED

LD032301 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1957 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Text] Zagreb, 3 Apr (TANJUG) -- Today the Croat republican nominations conference approved candidates for delegates from this republic for the Federal Chamber of the SFRY Assembly. From a list of 17 candidates put forward from delegations of basic organizations of associated labor, the conference approved 16. The following candidates were approved in a vote: Zarko Bautovic (143 votes out of 156); Dragica Bistrovic (151); Ivo Divic (135); Marija Herman (149); Ana Horvat (150); Gabrijela Herman (137); Ivka Ivkovic (142); Milan Jurinjak (134); Blazenka Knjaz (141); Franjo Kostelac (145); Niksa Lunjevic (139); Gjanpetro Musizza (134); Branko Skok (136); Terezija Taradi (140); Antun Velicki (128); Velko Viskovic (131); and Ljubica Zec (130). Antun Velicki did not get a sufficient number of votes.

A total of 20 delegates was put forward from delegations of self-managing organizations and sociopolitical communities; 17 were approved. Candidates from this list got the following number of votes: Ziga Azenic (121); Milutin Baltic (101); Ante Beneti (130); Branko Blazevic (134); Vitomir Bolkovic (126); Dusan Dragosavac (104); Zlatko Grabar (125); Vjekoslava Katavic (132); Josip Koschec (124); Ante Krstulovic (128); Ivo Modronja (126); Stejepan Novakovic (123); Janko Pocuca (120); Sime Pogorilic (125); Petar Starcevic (124); Tomo Skuric (113); Josip Stefan (106); Radivoj Tepsic (126); Lazo Tesla (119); and Vjekoslav Vidjak (112).

Therefore, the following candidates did not get the necessary number of votes: Milutin Baltic, Dr Dusan Dragosavac, and Josip Stefan.

## BELOVSKI ADDRESSES PROVINCIAL LC SECRETARIES

LD271110 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1350 GMT 26 GMT 26 Mar 86

[Text] Belgrade, 26 Mar (TANJUG) -- Although in its initial stage, the public debate on the draft documents for the 13th LCY Congress indicates that the participation of the party rank-and-file in formulating the congress decisions will not be merely routine and formal. All the meetings held so far have been characterized not only by a high degree of criticism but also by constructive discussions about the ways in which to find solutions to key social problems. Despite dissatisfaction both on the personal and social level, strong confidence has been shown in the League of Communists and the system of socialist self-management.

This was stated at today's meeting between the secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, Dimce Belovski, and secretaries of the presidiums of the central and provincial LC committees. The aim of the meeting was to exchange views about the first results of the public debate and to discuss the ways in which to coordinate activities in all republics and provinces. We must be extremely realistic as to the outcome of the public debate, Belovski stressed, since the economic crisis in the country and the very short time given to the membership to formulate its views about the proposed solutions are limiting factors. For instance, over 30 congresses of sociopolitical organizations will be held over the next 3 months, the public debate on the Critical Analysis of the Functioning of the Political System in under way, and the elections have just finished. As a result, Belovski warned, both the party and wider social public could become saturated by it all.

In view of this, the League of Communists must adapt to circumstances and organize its work in such a way as to achieve maximum results. We must not expect every basic LC organization to give its view of every single sentence in each of the resolutions, Belovski said. What we want them to do is to judge whether the proposals offered in the draft documents would lead to the right solutions. After all, we have established that the objectives of the 13th congress are to extricate the country from the crisis, to continue to develop the system of socialist self-management and to outline the directions for the country's development at the threshold of the 21st century.

In addition to these aggravating circumstances, there is but one extenuating fact: the all-party debate about the conclusions of the 13th session of the LCY Central Committee, which must be regarded as an integral part of the preparations for the congress. Otherwise, questions will be asked as to what the LC has been doing over the last 8 months.

It is of vital importance, it was said during the meeting, that the rank-and-file activity is not reduced to merely polishing up the congress documents. The debate about the documents should be accompanied by efforts at changing the situation in all environments. If this is not done, we could end up with excellent resolutions but with no practical results or changes.

Most of the complaints from LC committees concern the fact that there are not enough copies of the drafts and that they are often received after long delays. It seems that this time, again, the administration and technical services overruled the instructions by the LCY Central Committee, which set the deadlines in very clear terms.

Most progress had been made in the debates about the draft changes and amendments to the LCY Statute. This was probably due to the topical nature of some of the interparty issues, but also to the fact that the membership has been given plenty of time to prepare for it and that the republic and provincial LC organizations received it on time.

It was agreed that the republics and provinces should send their preliminary assessments of the course of the debate to the LCY Central Committee by 10 April. As is known, the public debate is due to end on 20 April. The results will be summed up by the republican and provincial committees, and the LCY Central Committee is expected to establish the proposed documents by end of May, when they will be sent to delegates to the 13th LCY Congress.

## CKREBRIC PRESIDES OVER SERBIAN DEFENSE MEETING

LD032327 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2018 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Text] Belgrade, 3 Apr (TANJUG) -- At today's session of the Council for National Defense of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Serbia, presided over by Dusan Ckrebic, the reports of the chief and republican inspectorate of national defense on the executed inspection supervision in the socialist republic of Serbia were considered. The council assessed, it was reported, that progress was achieved in defense organization, primarily in the socialization of the affairs of all-people's defense and social self-protection (ONO/DSZ), especially in the organs of the sociopolitical communities, internal affairs for national defense, in civil defense and command communications. Progress was also noted in the normative-legal regulating of defense and self-protection preparations and their harmonization with federal and republican law on all-people's defense in the majority of subjects examined.

The council, considering the draft plan of all-people's national defense exercises of importance to the socialist republic of Serbia in 1986, stated that the proposed exercises, in which republican organs and organizations together with the organs and organizations of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina and Kosovo and the commands, headquarters, and units of the armed forces participated, are important in terms of content and thematically up to date. They are a continuation of the further training and preparation of all subjects of the system of ONO/DSZ.

Reviewing the results achieved in the mobilization and tactical exercise "Sumadija 85" the council assessed that the exercise had been successfully organized and carried out. The goals set in the exercise were achieved and [words indistinct] and the work of the republican organs and organizations in eliminating extraordinary circumstances, mobilization and deployment at the location of the exercise.

The council also considered information on the functioning of the system of goods reserves in the republican work program of the Council for National Defense of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Serbia for 1986. In the framework of its competence, the council also considered other current questions in connection with the development and implementation of the system of all-people's defense in the republic.

## NATIONALISM IN CROATIA NOT LESSENING

LD271459 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1405 GMT 25 Mar 86

[Excerpts] Zagreb, 25 Mar (TANJUG) -- The political-security situation in the SR of Croatia is good. However, it emerged from the information submitted at today's session of the Presidium of the Coratian SAWP Republican Conference by Djuro Pesut, deputy secretary for internal affairs of Croatia, that there was no decline last year in hostile activity, particularly from the positions of all types of nationalism. Clerico-nationalism was also on the increase, and there were a number of public incidents involving young people who, it was said, in most cases were only a weapon in the hands of people acting under cover.

Despite these activities, neither the internal nor the external enemy succeeded in undermining our stability and people's confidence in the strength of the system, Pesut said. The favorable political situation was confirmed by the big turnout at the recent elections.

This does not, however, imply that the people are not aware of the economic and other kinds of difficulties and that they are reconciled with the falling standard of living. The elimination of all social shortcomings is therefore the best way in which to mobilize all working people and citizens against any hostile activity.

After extensive consultations the Presidium of the Croatian SAWP Republican Conference decided to submit to the SAWPY Federal Conference the proposed nominations from Croatia for members of the Federal Executive Council. The following are proposed: Branko Maula, Nenad Krekic, Nevenka Neralic-Milivojevic and Egon Padovan. It was stressed that they all were prominent champions of self-management and at the same time highly qualified for the tasks before them. The session also approved the list of 26 candidates for delegates to the Croatian Assembly's Sociapolitical Chamber. The candidates come from the Croat SAWP Republican Conference.

SERBS ARRESTED IN KOSOVO FOR HOSTILE ACTIVITY

AU032029 Pristina Domestic Oervice in Albanian 1700 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Experpts] Sulejman Liami, investigating judge of the Prizren District Court, informed journalists that Radije Spasic, farmer from Rahovec commune, and Kosta Bulatovic, engineer from Fushe-Kosovo have been detained, suspected of having engaged in hostile propaganda according to Article 133, paragraph 1, of the Penal Code of Yugoslavia.

According to the penal indictment and the material presented, as well as on the basis of the confession of the accused Spasic himself, the suspicion arises that the said person carried out a penal act of hostile propaganda on the basis of Article 133, Paragraph 1, of the Penal Code of Yugoslavia; that he has disseminated propaganda material with hostile content, advocating changes in the political system, the abolition of definite federal units in Yugoslavia, the abrogation of the Kosovo Constitution, and the abrogation of the Kosovo Constitutional Court; that he has attacked the constitutional, socioeconomic, and political order of Yugoslavia in the most brutal manner, as well as the highest leaders of Yugoslavia, Serbia, and Kosovo; that he advocated that the Serbo-Croatian language be used as the official language in Kosovo, that military rule should be introduced in Kosovo, and so forth.

Having interrogated Radoje Spasic, the State Security Service in Prizren also detained Kosta Bulatovic, engineer from Fushe-Kosovo, and the Prizren Public prosecutor demanded a fuller investigation against the said person on suspicion of having carried out a penal act on the basis of Article 133, paragraph 1, of the Penal Code of Yugoslavia. He is suspected of having given to Spasic propaganda material for distribution. Investigations are continuing.

[Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian at 1700 GMT on 3 April carries a similar report on the detention of the two Serba, and it adds the following conclusion: "Acting according to requests made by the district public prosecutor, the investigating judge of the Prizren District Court has ordered, after Kosta Bulatovic was brought in and interrogated, that he be held in custody, it is said at the end of the statement. The investigation is to continue. Engineer Kosta Bulatovic is, by the way, the organizer of the well-known petition of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo."

[Pristina Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian in its newscast at 1900 GMT on 3 April carries no mention of these arrests.]